

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

NO. 16.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

Credit Expansion and the Stringency in Money.....	481	Statistics.....	484
The New Enderbury Association.....	482	Trade with the South.....	486
The Reform of Our Internal Taxation.....	483	Steamship Navigation of the Pacific.....	486
A New Telegraph Route Across the Ocean.....	488	Literature.....	486
Importance of Full and Reliable		Foreign Intelligence.....	487
		Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	488

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	491	Commercial Epitome.....	496
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange.....	494	Exports and Imports.....	496-97
National, State, etc., Securities.....	495	Cotton Trade.....	498
		Breadstuffs.....	499
		Dry Goods Trade.....	501
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	502

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Epitome of Railway News.....	505	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	508
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	506-7	Insurance and Mining Journal.....	509
		Postages to Foreign Countries.....	510

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insurance Companies.....	511	Bank Announcements, etc.....	512
--------------------------	-----	------------------------------	-----

The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[Advertisers for Subscriptions are not authorized to make Collections.]	
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others.....	\$12 00
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN.....	10 00
For THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.....	5 00

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
(Chronicle Buildings,) 60 William Street, New York.

CREDIT EXPANSION AND THE STRINGENCY IN MONEY.

THE recent expansion of credits is complained of as the most treacherous feature of the financial situation. All over the country speculations in produce, in merchandise, or in stocks have sprung up, and many transactions of trade which for some time past have been conducted on a sound cash basis, are being gradually vitiated by the inflating stimulus of credit. The consequence has been two-fold. First the prices of the necessities of life have gone up, and considerable distress has thus been brought upon persons of fixed income and contracted means; and secondly the monetary affairs of the country have been rendered sensitive, weak, unstable and open to perturbation from a thousand causes, few of which in a more sound condition of things would produce any appreciable harm.

Among the circumstances to which this inflation has been

attributed is the practice which has been rapidly spreading among the banks, of taking deposits and issuing certificates upon them, payable on call, with interest. Next to the over-issue of paper money, there is scarcely any more fruitful cause of rapid change from inflation, over-trading, and exaggerated speculation, to stringency, panic, and contraction of legitimate credits, than this abuse of the banking privilege by allowing interest on deposits which are payable on demand. There is a grave objection, however, to the interference of Congress in such cases, and the evil will most probably work its own cure.

Since Wednesday a sharp temporary reaction from the recent inflation has set in. Public confidence was disturbed. The rate of interest for the moment advanced. Capital was less accessible to borrowers. And those who have been venturing too far in speculations have had to sell out at a sacrifice. Almost all classes of securities have consequently fallen at the Stock Exchange, and but for the active European demand our leading government bonds might also have given way, as the Seven-thirties have actually done in a minor degree.

As long, however, as there is in the Sub-Treasury more than one hundred millions of dollars subject to be drawn out by the banks, it is impossible that there should be any long continued stringency of money. A few millions of their temporary loans, if drawn out by the banks, would soon stop any incipient panic arising from tightness or undue activity in the loan market. And when these institutions can lend at seven per cent to their customers, they are not likely to leave their funds in the Treasury at five or six per cent.

It is not believed, therefore, that extreme activity in the money market can be of any long duration, and rumor says that it has been to a great extent brought on from speculative causes set in operation by a few wealthy capitalists with a view to depress certain stocks and produce in which they had large outstanding short contracts. How true this surmise may be we do not care to inquire. It is of more consequence to the public to point out the sensitive, treacherous condition of things; and the danger of venturing too far in speculative enterprises which are often as destructive to their promoters as they are mischievous to the public.

We are entering on a course of currency contraction. More than one hundred and fifty millions of compound interest legal tenders have already ceased to act as currency. The volume of our circulating medium which operates to enhance prices has been contracted to this extent. As more interest accumulates on them the whole of the compound interest

notes will retire from use as money. In view of the disturbance in credits which must result from spasmodic movements towards inflation on the one side and from this steady, gradual movement towards a sound currency on the other, those of our readers who are trading beyond their assured means cannot be too cautious.

THE NEW REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the prominent advantages claimed for our National bank currency is that it is at once National and local. Every locality is to be supplied with a circulating medium by its own banks; and the proper sphere for the employment of the notes of each bank will be its own immediate neighborhood. The design of this arrangement is to develop banking, to diffuse capital, to make loans more accessible to borrowers, to develop the germs of national wealth and to prevent some of the more violent and mischievous fluctuations in the rate of interest.

Such are the results of permitting each to locality supply itself with its own notes. But by the operation of well known influences the currency tends continually, and with but little intermission, to leave the place where it was issued and to accumulate in the financial centres. Hence the necessity for establishing a return current to send back country bank notes to their proper place in the interior and to restore the equilibrium of the circulation.

Were the National bank notes not redeemed they would fail to return promptly to their proper place in the system; and the diffused advantages which the emission of bank circulation was intended to confer on the locality of issue would be sacrificed and lost.

For these reasons, as well as for others of equal importance, every discriminating supporter of the National banks will regard with gratification the fact that the long pending arrangements for redemption are approaching completion. At the meeting of the bank officers of this city on Wednesday a redeeming association was organized, which it is supposed, will be efficient and almost free from objection.

From the copy of the constitution of the new Association which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that the plan is altogether voluntary, and that no bank can be coerced to adopt it. Indeed, such coercion would be hostile to the fundamental objects in view, which are to secure harmonious voluntary action, and to promote impartially the interests both of the banks and of the public. It has been supposed that all National bank notes would be daily sent home by the Association under all circumstances. This, however, will obviously not be the case. The fact of the notes being daily redeemed by the agents of the issuing banks will not necessitate the return of these notes when there is no accumulation of currency at the financial centres; for the notes will be re-issued by the agents whenever they are called for by the monetary wants of trade and commerce.

Among the leading objections started during the recent discussions of the various plans of redemption, there is one which is attracting general attention although it comes from the opponents of the National bank currency. Banking, these persons argue, should be confined to the receiving of deposits of capital and to the lending of that capital on interest. The issue of currency constitute properly no part of the duties of a bank, and accordingly in the Bank of England since 1844 the circulating note department is totally distinct from the deposit and loan department. Instead of exacting partial redemption of the National bank notes, these persons would therefore have the government assume them. But in a free country, as has been repeatedly shown, some political dangers are avoided and some financial benefits secured by depriving the government of the dangerous power of issuing

currency; while this power can safely and with advantage be intrusted to banks if the notes are redeemed by the issuers at their own counters, and are by central redemption kept at par throughout the country.

Another objection to redemption comes from a few of the more indiscreet friends of the National Banks. These persons claim that the National Bank notes rest on the credit of the government and do not need to be redeemed at all. In some quarters indeed the absurd proposition has been gravely offered to make these notes legal tenders equally with greenbacks. But these superficial reasoners may be assured that if the people of this country had been content with legal tender paper money, the National Banks would never have been allowed the privilege of issuing a single dollar. If legal tender paper money be a satisfactory circulating medium, the greenbacks are far preferable. For they are a uniform currency, and the nation would get all the profit of the issue. The privilege of emitting 300 millions of notes was granted to the National Banks with the express object of creating a redeemable currency, to avoid the evils of legal tender depreciated paper.

Two things, it cannot be too often repeated, are necessary to prevent mischief from a bank note circulation. First the note must be secured by government bonds so as to ensure payment if the issuer should fail; and secondly, the notes must be convertible on demand into legal tender money. The first of these objects is in our National Banking law provided for by the deposit of national securities with the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, and the second will, it is hoped, be secured by the new Association.

A third objection to redemption rests on a misapprehension of the provision of the law that the National Banks shall receive National currency in payment of all debts due to them. It is argued that any national bank presenting notes for redemption would be liable to be paid by the issuer with the notes of other national banks. The attention of the Comptroller of the Currency has been called to this point and the following is an extract from his reply: "The intention of the law is that banks should be required to take national bank notes from individuals in payment of debts due a bank, but not for balances due from one bank to another, or for the notes of a bank when presented by another bank. I so hold and should so act, by ordering the sale of securities of a bank that failed to redeem its notes in lawful money when presented by a bank the same as if presented by an individual."

THE REFORM OF OUR INTERNAL TAXATION.

EARLY in the next session of Congress, an attempt will be made to correct some of the most pressing evils of our internal revenue laws. Many of our present taxes are provisional and temporary and in their nature could not be permanent. Like other nations when compelled in time of war to find sources of public revenue and to impose excise taxes, we have been driven by necessity to raise by whatever methods as much money as we could for the Treasury; and notwithstanding the inequality with which the public burdens were distributed, our people have endured cheerfully the temporary loss because every subordinate interest was overborne, and every private inconvenience silenced, by a paramount desire to preserve the Union, to vindicate the life of the nation, and to bring the war to a successful end. Now, however, with returning peace comes the duty of setting our house in order and preventing our taxes from choking up or destroying any of the sources of our national wealth.

England, at the close of her last great wars, had to perform a similar work of tax reform, and Sidney Smith gives the following characteristic sketch of the pressure of the public burdens prior to the revision. There were, he says—

"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road;—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent, into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent,—and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers,—to be taxed no more.

This passage, which appeared in the Edinburgh *Review* in 1820, well illustrates the fact that when England began to reform her war taxes, she was suffering at least as much embarrassment from unpopular, unproductive, inquisitorial taxation as our most querulous citizens can at present complain of. And yet without any violent changes of policy, the British system of excise duties has been steadily improved, and is now so skillfully adapted to the industrial habits and fiscal capacity of the people, that in no country has any equal amount of revenue ever been raised with so little interruption of the growth of public prosperity.

Why then, it has been asked, if the British excise taxes are so well adjusted, should we not at once adopt them? The reply is that in legislation, and especially in tax legislation, we must adopt the principles of other systems rather than servilely copy their details. The British system of excise taxation is an almost perfect model for a small densely populated island, unable to raise food for all its inhabitants, but aspiring to be the workshop of the world, and to fabricate for all nations the precious products of its skilled labor, perfected machinery, accumulated experience, and immense capital. It by no means follows, however, that these British methods of excise taxation are in all respects adapted to a vast continent, sparsely populated, abounding in food, and exporting little else but agricultural products. The truth is that the fiscal aptitudes of no two countries are alike, and every nation has to find out its own best methods of taxation by experience. This is the process by which the English fiscal system grew up. Like ourselves the British people, to raise funds for war purposes, were oppressed with a multitude of burdensome taxes; and, as we shall do, they got rid of the most unproductive and most mischievous excise duties and perfected their methods by degrees. It might be equally curious and instructive to trace these gradual improvements in the English excise laws year by year until an almost complete solution was arrived at of the problem of raising the largest possible revenue with the least possible inconvenience to the people.

Among the practical methods which have been found useful in the perfecting of the English excise laws the enquiries of Parliamentary Committee occupy the first place. A modification of this plan was proposed by Mr. Chase towards the close of his administration, and was authorized at the last session of Congress. The following is a copy of the law passed for this purpose:—

Sect. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, to inquire and report, at the earliest practicable moment, upon the subject of raising, by taxation, such revenue as may be necessary in order to supply the wants of the government, having regard to, and including, the sources from which such revenue should be drawn, and the best and most efficient mode of raising the same, and to report the form of a bill; and that such commission have power to inquire in the manner and efficiency of the present and past methods of collecting the internal revenue, and to take testimony in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In accordance with this enactment, Mr. McCulloch, with a view to extend as far as possible the area of inquiry, determined to select a different class of men from the lawyers and politicians who had formerly served on our Congressional Tax Committees. How far this arrangement will secure the benefits of a more intimate and practical acquaintance with the business of the country the official report of the committee will show. The three gentlemen who were appointed are Stephen Colwell of Philadelphia, David A. Wells of Troy, N. Y., and S. S. Hays of Chicago. These gentlemen, after holding their meetings for several weeks at the Custom House in this city, repaired a few days ago to Boston, where they are still in session.

It is of course premature to speculate on the nature of the suggestions and improvements which their report will embody for the consideration of Congress. There are, however, two or three fundamental defects in the existing law for which no doubt a remedy will be suggested. Of these the most obvious is the great number of articles on which excise taxes are laid. A majority of these cannot with advantage be taxed at all. For it is a cardinal principle of indirect taxation that the commodities on which the taxes are laid should be few and well selected. It is on a few points only that national industry will bear the pressure of taxation without suffering severely. These points must be sought out, and the main burden of internal taxation is to be so adjusted as to press on them with as great a force as can be safely borne, while other points where the national industry is more sensitive and vulnerable are left free.

The only other requisite of taxation our space allows us to refer to is economy of collection. The belief prevails that many of our internal taxes do not pay the cost of collection. All such taxes are pernicious and should at once be swept away. Besides it must not be forgotten that taxes, as Mr. Droz well observes, "are paid by the people in three ways, in money, in loss of time, and in vexatious interference with the operations of productive industry."

To the report of the committee the public will look for the fullest and the most authentic information as to these and other questions relative to the working of our tax law. And as we have already solved the difficult problem of raising immense sums of money by loan without crippling our national industry or causing suffering to our people, so when the fiscal machinery is fairly adapted to our immense resources we shall doubtless be able to raise with equal ease an adequate revenue by taxation.

A NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

OCEAN telegraphing is still persisted in zealously by our neighbors across the water; another line being under contemplation. The Allan's Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company, recently chartered under the "Companies Act," passed by Parliament in 1862, has been organized, and embraces in its directors several of the ablest financiers of England; and its bankers are the Bank of London, on Threadneedle street, Barned's Banking Company at Liverpool, and the European Bank at Paris, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Marseilles. It begins with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in £10 shares, pledged for the construction of a line from England to Portugal; with the power to increase it for the purpose of completing the line to Halifax, or for such additional lines as may be required.

The object of the company is, as its title indicates, the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The repeated failures of the Atlantic telegraph at a cost of £1,137,000, will necessarily embarrass future operations in the way of laying the cable by that company, and to some extent remove com-

petition from the Trans-Atlantic company, which now enters the field under flattering auspices. Mr. Thomas Allan, the electrician, has made over to this new enterprise the exclusive right to use his cable and patented system of deep-sea telegraph. This, it is claimed, will save about one-third of the first cost, and add fifty per cent to the working power. The peculiar construction of the Allan cable, and the smallness of its bulk and weight, renders its carrying and submerging a simple mechanical operation, obviating to a great degree the risk of injury.

A southern route by Portugal has been fixed upon for the route of the cable. This is a comparatively new direction. Other electricians have proposed a northern course from the shores of Europe to some island in the North Atlantic, thence to Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, which would enable the division of the cable into several sections, and as was supposed secure more perfect electric communication. But the bleak climate and the impracticability of establishing any lucrative way business, discouraged effort in this direction. Hence after due consultation the directors have determined upon a southern route. A section will accordingly be laid from Falmouth in England to Oporto, a distance of about six hundred miles; and a contract has been made already for its construction and submersion for £130,000. This will serve to demonstrate the success of this form of cable, and assure the company a line of telegraph at the outset which will be highly remunerative.

The next step will be to lay a cable from Oporto to Flores, one of the Azore Islands, a distance of nine hundred miles, and thence another to Halifax, fourteen hundred miles. There are many important reasons in favor of this route for an experimental line. The ocean is not so deep, the seaweed at the bottom being often visible from the surface; a fact which gave plausibility to the supposition that the famous Island of Atlantis, mentioned by Plato, existed here. Be this as it may, from Flores to Newfoundland the floor of the ocean differs widely from the bottom in a more northern latitude, and offers less impediment.

The directors, however, do not appear to make much account of difficulty in the way of laying a cable directly across the ocean. They choose the circuitous route by way of Portugal and the Azores from prudential motives. The opportunity is afforded at less risk to test the cable, and an income will be derived from part of the line, while the residue is being constructed. But after the first line shall have fully succeeded and gone into operation, a second one will probably be attempted from Falmouth to Halifax.

The accomplishment of this enterprise will be a triumph worthy of celebration to latest time. Communication will be afforded at once by the telegraphic lines already in operation to all parts of the North American continent. The bravest estimates are made as to profits; the directors giving the opinion that annual dividends will reach 43 per cent upon the construction capital. Their anticipations may be realized, but are nevertheless premature. The stipulation that the contractors shall take in part payment £15,000 of telegraph stock is not judicious. It is no economy of expenditure, and does not insure any increase of interest on their part in the undertaking.

The public have been disheartened with the failures of the Atlantic Telegraph. If the Trans-Atlantic Company shall be more successful they will, therefore, regard their former experience as salutary, and forget whatever was unpleasant. The enterprise is worthy of statesmen as well as capitalists and its promotion will be regarded in both continents with deep interest.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIABLE AND FULL STATISTICS.

It is of the greatest importance to every government to know its population and resources, its available forces, the

amount of public expenditure which is warranted, and the elements of weakness and impoverishment which the judicious statesman studies to correct. For these reasons all civilised countries have provided for enumerations of the population, and full statistics of real property, the products of the soil and manufactory, and the income derived from the several avocations. The most plausible theories may be devised upon the production of wealth, its distribution and consumption, the necessity of protecting certain departments of industry by specific legislation, &c.; but they are the veriest webs of gauze and romance; mere transcendental speculation, except as they may be founded upon specific facts accurately ascertained.

For example, items of a personal nature are lost in the general aggregation, the individual is absorbed by the state or nation, so as to lose all apparent identity or importance; people marry without system at various ages and in different conditions of life; the birth of children is apparently uncertain and indefinite, both as to number and sex; death comes rather as a matter of chance as to time or cause; the accumulation of wealth seems to have little reference to the industry, skill, and economy exercised. Yet these facts carefully obtained and classified show conditions vital to the welfare of a commonwealth. They indicate the existence of general laws, founded upon immutable principles, and incapable of being changed without disturbing the whole social fabric.

Much that appears arbitrary in legislation is thus demonstrated to be proper and necessary. An undue proportion of unmarried persons has been found to ensue when food and the other necessaries bore an inordinate price, out of just ratio to the compensation of labor; and it is sure to be attended with a deterioration in morals fraught with the gravest consequences to society. An extraordinary number of widows and orphans is the consequence of war and pestilence, and in the latter instance demands the earliest attention of the government. So, too, in the matter of children; excessive mortality during the more tender years of infancy, particularly from such diseases as marasmus, infantile cholera, scarlatina, hydrocephalus, croup, and convulsions, (?) demonstrate the existence of a state of things, socially and otherwise, of extreme peril to the community, indicating, if not threatening outright extinction. But these facts must first be known in order that the legislator may apply the remedy.

The hypothesis has been repeatedly suggested by Europeans whether the Western continent did not possess conditions of climate unfavorable to the vitality of the white races; and they intimate that but for emigration the white population would in a few generations become extinct. The meagreness of figure which is observable in the American, giving the aspect of premature age, the comparative fewness of children in families, are cited in support of this proposition. We are confident that the theory is without proper warrant, and believe that the attenuation and apparently premature old age of our population are attributable to atmospheric and climatic causes, and not to exhausted vitality. It may be that Americans have fewer children than Europeans in similar conditions of life; nevertheless we believe that more of them are reared, making good the apparent deficiency of number. It is the province, however, of the statistician, to show conclusively whether or not this continent is a proper habitat or merely a burying ground of the white races. Upon the actual facts in this case depend the future growth and greatness of this country.

Another matter of equal importance is the proportion of inhabitants living in their own homes. Prosperity is impossible to a country of boarding-houses. Human life is made up of incentives to activity; and deterioration, moral and

physical, will ensue where these are deficient. The home circle creates them; and the effort for acquiring means to sustain and educate a family develops wealth and binds society together to a degree which no other agencies can. Men will fight *pro aris et focis*, for their homes and social institutions, as serfs and denizens of boarding houses will not. They have that to fight for and defend that is worth the peril and sacrifice.

The old nations all had their systems of enumeration. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans collected statistics of their population. Hence we read of the decree of Augustus "that all the world should taxed," or enrolled. Even the Chinese, the Mexicans and Peruvians used to employ methods of ascertaining the number, wealth, and resources of their people, and so were enabled to assess equitably the revenues necessary for the maintenance of their governments.

The Israelitish code provided also for ascertaining the strength of each of the twelve commonwealths. Moses is said to have enumerated the people, immediately after their immigration from Egypt, employing a man in each tribe, who was the head of a family division. "They were enrolled in the lists of their pedigrees, after their families, by the descent from their fathers, from twenty years old and upward, according to their polls." A second enumeration took place in the country of Moab, just after a visitation of the plague, and shortly before the invasion of Palestine by Joshua. All children when born were brought to a priest, who kept their name, etc.; and the regular tax of half a shekel for every adult male was ample to show their number.

The British government used to direct enumerations to be made in the American colonies long before doing so at home. The State of New York, immediately after its separation from the mother country, provided in the constitution of 1777 for an enumeration every seven years; and the Federal Constitution afterward directed a general enumeration, under law of Congress, every tenth year. These are the first instances of a regular periodical census on record. The British government in 1801 also authorised a decennial enumeration, and now require a complete registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The other European nations have followed this example.

The enumerations by authority of the Federal government are made by special deputy marshals. In the State of New York several modes have been tried, by deputy sheriffs, by special marshals, and by enumerators appointed directly by the Secretary of State. Neither method has given satisfaction, the results always varying greatly from those obtained by the Federal authorities. The practice of appointing enumerators exclusively from one political party creates apprehension of unfair purposes; and the incompetency of many of the men employed, casts the imputation of unreliability upon the whole work. The census just taken in the State of New York is in point. The Secretary of State, Mr. Depew, himself a scholar and thoroughly awake to the public importance of such statistics, had made extraordinary arrangements for a thorough and accurate enumeration. He employed one of the best statisticians of the age to organise and direct the matter. But through the appointment of inefficient enumerators the result has been that the entire work has fallen into discredit. Mr. Leavenworth encountered similar difficulties in 1855. In appointing his 1,750 census marshals, he was compelled to have recourse to the aid of personal and political friends. The complaint was general that the enumeration was incomplete. Mr. Depew attempted to obviate these charges by obtaining the number of households in advance, and adapting the districts for the enumerators to the work to be done. There were about 176,000

families in the city of New York. The enumeration places the number of inhabitants below 800,000. This cannot be correct.

It is to be regretted that no system of registration of births, marriages and deaths has been established. The law requires it in the city of New York, but so wretchedly is the work done that neither births or marriages are reported annually above the number of six thousand, while the deaths exceed twenty-five thousand.

The difficulty lies in the want of a proper system. There should be a central bureau to supervise the whole matter, under the direction of which special officers in each county or legislative district should attend to the work. The original facts should be obtained by those having personal knowledge of the inhabitants of the district where they are engaged, who have the public confidence, and a full understanding of their duty, with a conscientious zeal to discharge it properly. The compensation ought to be sufficient to ensure the employment of competent men. The time allowed to each enumerator should be as brief as possible, and the districts sufficiently small to ensure thoroughness. The beginning of the year is probably the best period for an enumeration, when most persons are to be found at home, and statistics are more readily obtained. The precise name of each person should be reported in full, also the sex, age, relationship to the head of the family, nativity, avocation, civil condition, income, etc.

The ignorance of many persons creates great difficulty in obtaining an accurate census. Enumerations are never popular, the people generally apprehending that additional taxation or some other misfortune is likely to ensue. The Belgian government was compelled, twenty years ago, to declare publicly that the census then in progress had no relation to a financial policy. In the year 1855, a marshal in the city of New York encountered the suspicion that a military conscription was contemplated. Mr. Depew's enumerators found a world of difficulty from the same cause. Many persons cannot, or will not, give their ages correctly, or answer questions properly. Agriculturists are proverbially loose in their accounts of crops and other products. Manufacturers are indefinite in their statements of the exact amount and value of material used and products sold. Now that income and production are subject to specific taxation, the difficulty is greater than formerly. Besides, in many establishments, classification is well nigh impossible, and only proximate estimates can be made.

The Legislature of New York has attempted to institute a system to obtain agricultural statistics through the agency of the county agricultural societies and officers of school districts. The associated iron manufactures of the United States have procured statistics of their business by employing competent persons to visit each furnace and collect from the books and ledgers every important fact in relation to the business. The National Woolen Manufacturers' Association is also doing the same thing in relation to their department. Such methods adopted by the several branches of productive industry would collect statistics vastly more correct and valuable than the returns of a census.

In those countries where statistics have been cultivated, taxation and the benefits of government are equalised, social improvement is rapid, and a salutary tone of public sentiment exists because of the consciousness that the rights of every class are known and respected. Misrule is more readily avoided, and private interests advanced. The data which are thus obtained, afford the knowledge required in the direction of enterprise, the interest of capital, and the employment of industry. The problems that engross the attention of statesmen are readily solved; and many facts the origin of

which is involved in mystery, are reduced to almost mathematical demonstration, and measures of apparently doubtful expediency are amply vindicated.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

THE removal of the embargo created by the war has been followed by a lively demand from the principal Southern ports for goods, merchandise, breadstuffs clothing and other indispensable articles of consumption. Our jobbing houses are busy in meeting orders from Mobile and Galveston, Jacksonville and Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort and Wilmington, Richmond, Norfolk, City Point and Alexandria. The trade in hats, clothing, leather, boots and shoes, groceries and merchandise of all descriptions, is equally active. Agricultural implements, household utensils, chemicals, paints, stationery, and even school books enter into the composition of the assorted cargoes. The Southern people are not teetotalers, and accordingly liquors of every character, ale and wine are in active demand from every port.

The opening of the Southern fall trade must be dated about the eighteenth of August. During the entire summer, till that period, little was done, and no provision had been made for the present revival. The amount of goods in hand was small. The manufacturing states were afflicted by a drouth, one of the most severe on record, which restricted work at the mills; and perhaps accounted in part for the suspicion that goods ready for the market were held back in the hope of obtaining higher prices. Importers neglected, during the earlier months of the year, to prepare for a greater trade than the last three or four years.

Early in the month of July the CHRONICLE called attention to the smallness of the stocks in hand, and assured our readers in so many words that there existed a better demand for goods than was apparent on the face. We observed that the transactions were principally managed by speculators, owing in a great measure to the uncertainty which then existed in regard to prices. It seemed not to be difficult to perceive that the Southern demand would soon be added to that of the Western States; and we remarked that there had not been goods and merchandise accumulated to fulfill the indications of the market.

August came, and with it merchants from the West. The limited supply of goods was speedily exhausted. Importation now became active; when, of a sudden, the rumor was started that the market was overstocked. Purchases fell off for some days, and prices were somewhat reduced. Immediately afterward came the Southern demand, and business was resumed with greater activity than before. Agents and jobbers found their preparations fearfully inadequate. The market was cleared of all the leading articles, and manufactured goods were sold largely in advance of their production. There was a general delivery of goods in bond; and our new Collector of the Port of New York, Hon. Preston King, received over nine hundred thousand dollars in one day from customs. Prices now rose to exorbitant rates. Speculators who had purchased with reference to this, began to sell freely, and their stocks were not adequate to the demand.

The foreign trade swelled beyond the dimensions of any of the three previous years, as comparisons will show. Thus the value of imports, at the European gold prices, for the month of September in each year, was as follows: In 1862, \$5,584,766; in 1863, \$5,528,074; in 1864, \$1,589,883, and in 1865, \$10,087,555.

For the first nine months of these years the aggregate of the importations were valued, at European gold prices, as follows: of those entered for consumption in 1862, \$38,602,296; in 1863, \$36,505,133; in 1864, \$40,014,628, and in 1865, \$43,538,923. Entered for warehousing: in

1862, \$86,476,371; in 1863, \$12,817,382; in 1864, \$24,785,350, and in 1865, \$12,911,998. The imports for the week ending October 5th amounted to \$2,043,930, entered for consumption; and \$236,000 for warehousing.

The vessels that cleared at New York for the Southern ports had cargoes very large, and miscellaneous beyond calculation. The South was apparently in great want of every thing. The commerce thus newly opened does not yet approximate the traffic of the years previous to the war. Our merchants dealing in domestic goods assert that the volume of their Southern trade is only about one-fourth of what it was in 1860. But the prices are much higher, making the difference apparently much less. The interior of the South is not yet "opened up," however; nevertheless, many Southern buyers assure us that the former business will not be equalled for years, owing to the exhaustion of the country and the want of cotton.

This will depend, however, upon the inhabitants of the Southern States themselves. The issue of the war has been the determination of all the old political controversies; and the only question of interest is that of speedy recuperation. The President is affording them the means to rehabilitate their State governments, trusting them with the work. As they discharge that trust they will be received by their brethren of the other States. Early State reorganization will be followed by rapid emigration from Europe and the North. Several thousand of Swedes have already settled in Virginia, and colonies of Poles are making arrangements to emigrate to Texas. The inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein, eager to escape Austrian and Prussian domination; Poles, hastening to be out of the control of foreign monarchs, Swedes and Germans, driven from home by short harvests and cattle plague, are preparing to make their homes in the New World. With suitable encouragement, and the restoration of civil authority, with ample protection for person and property, they will settle in the Southern States. The addition of such a population will give commerce a stimulus such as it never experienced. The freedmen are also to become consumers to an extent not before attained. The way is open, therefore, for a trade and prosperity surpassing all expectation.

STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION OF THE PACIFIC.

WE have received the following letter:

The Editor of the Chronicle:

DEAR SIR—On page 451, in the last number of the CHRONICLE, there was a transposition of figures which may mislead some of your readers. You say "The voyage from England to Aspinwall can be made in twelve days, hence to San Francisco in twenty-one days," thirty-three days in all.

The regular time now occupied by the Royal Mail Co's steamers between Southampton and Aspinwall is twenty days, and cannot be reduced below fifteen days, the distance being 4,700 miles.

The regular time between Panama and San Francisco is only thirteen days in one direction and fourteen days in the other. The trips are run by a "time table," and the time can be easily shortened one day.

The total number of days from England to San Francisco would be thirty-three, as you stated.

Yours truly,

NEW YORK, October 9, 1865.

X.

Literature.

Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York, upon the Sanitary Condition of the City. Published with an Introductory Statement by order of the Council of the Citizens' Association. New York: D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 Broadway, 1865. p. 504.

This volume has received from the sanitary authorities of England and France, the most flattering notice. At the present moment, when the great pestilence of India, which for four years has been steadily advancing from the East to the western shores of Europe, with more than former severity, threatens us with its visitation, a

October 14, 1865.]

THE CHRONICLE.

487

document purporting to give information of the unwholesome condition of large precincts in our largest city, must attract more than a cursory notice.

The Council of Hygiene, whose report is embraced in the volume before us, is constituted of sixteen regular allopathic physicians of acknowledged responsibility. It was organized in April, 1864, and in July instituted a rigid inspection of the sanitary condition of the city of New York. The island was divided into twenty-nine districts, and a physician employed to each to examine the drainage, cleanliness of the streets, character of the houses, and their wholesomeness. On the 1st of December these inspectors presented a report of their observations, which is here given. We are not prepared to accept the conclusions of the Council that the rate of mortality in New York exceeds that of other great cities in this country and Europe; nor do we believe that it can be substantiated. But we know that there exists in many districts an extraordinary density of population, hundreds of persons inhabiting a single house, where "there exists an almost universal neglect of sanitary regulations; the streets, courts, and alleys generally filthy, the gutters obstructed, and the sewerage faulty; while in the tenant-houses of such localities we found numerous cases of typhus, small-pox, and all varieties of pulmonary and infantile maladies, which can be perpetuated and rendered fatal by overcrowding, domestic uncleanness, and lack of ventilation. In such localities, however great the advantages of natural salubrity may have been, sickness is always very prevalent and diseases very fatal."

At the time that this report was made, small pox existed as an epidemic, and over 1,500 cases were discovered in a few days. Yet the city authorities took little notice of the fact; although it was made the subject of legislative enquiry. It has since almost disappeared.

The districts abounding with tenant-houses are noticed in detail. In December, 1864, there were 495,592 persons in New York residing in tenant-houses and cellars; the total number of tenant-houses was 15,309, and the average number of families to each of these houses exceeded seven, including the poor families that take boarders, keep lodgers, etc. These places are the chosen abodes of poverty and disease; and here, should the epidemic come, the population would be swept away as by a conflagration, leaving their corpses and disease as a heritage for their less impoverished fellow citizens. These houses have been built upon about 850 acres of land, making no account of streets; and including these, the total area allotted to these 15,309 tenant-houses, 111,000 families, and 480,368 persons composing them, is about two square miles. This is herding human beings together with a vengeance.

Many localities are witnessed where the drainage is fearfully defective, the filthiness indescribable, and the general wretchedness almost surpassing belief. What remedy our civilization possesses adequate to these evils, what power or dispensation of reform exists with our municipal and other authorities, what hope there is that any attempt at amelioration will be made worthy of acknowledgement, we do not perceive. The Citizens' Association has labored efficiently to disclose the frightful state of facts; and for that should be gratefully regarded. Fortunately the human constitution is facile to accommodate itself to depressing conditions, and the breezes of the ocean quickly remove noxious emanations. But an examination of General Viele's map accompanying this report, and a perusal of its exciting statements, show beyond a quibble, that in the event of a visitation, the path of the cholera up and down the city of New York is indicated beyond the chance of mistake.

The Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. Showing where Petroleum is found; How it is obtained, and at what cost. With hints for whom it may concern. By WILLIAM WRIGHT. New York; HARPER & BROTHERS, 1865.

An excursion to the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania will be taken next week by about two hundred capitalists and leading men of business from all the principal Northern cities. The party rendezvous at Meadville on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., and the next morning begin their visit at the principal cities and towns now "flowing with rivers of oil."—Corry, Titusville, Shadston, Pit Hole City, Oil City, Reno, and Franklin, employing Wednesday and Thursday in the survey. The Committee of Arrangements are Messrs Charles Vernon Culvert, of Franklin, J. T. Briggs, of Titusville, Joshua Douglas, of Meadville, J. J. Woodworth, of Plumer, J. J. Vandergrift, of Oil City. They promise to arrange everything to afford a full and thorough view of the wonderful phenomena of the oil regions.

In connection with this excursion the book of Mr. Wright will be found valuable, proposing as it modestly does, to have given "Petrolia" a searching examination and a scathing review. The following are the contents of the work.

- Chapter I. Physical Features of Geology of the Country.
 II. Appearance of the Country—the Character—Characteristics of the People.
 III. Hoisting and Sinking the Wells.
 IV. "Struck Oil,"—The Law of Lawlessness.
 V. Obstacles in the way—the Means used to overcome them.
 VI. Statistics of Production.
 VII. Oil Refining and Refineries.
 VIII. How Strangers are Taken In.
 IX. Ought I to invest in Petroleum, and How?
 X. Practical Considerations.

From this table it will be seen that the author has essayed to "do up" oil as it was never "done" before. Coming from several weeks of explorations amid the unctuous mud of Oil Creek he assures us with a somewhat unfortunate mode of using the English vernacular that "underneath a system of falsehood and fraud that might almost be termed *magnificent*, there is a great basis of fact, which needs to be presented in its true light, needs to be protected from the misrepresentations of its own pretended friends who would have ruined it long since, if it had not possessed genuine worth of a high order."

The oil region of Pennsylvania covers an area of about twenty miles square; being limited almost exclusively to the valley of the Alleghany river, and on a section of its northwestern slope. Mr. Wright is very full in his descriptions and explorations, giving an outline of the oil business, how it is carried on, its deceptiveness, etc., occasionally stating matters which excite some doubt. For example he remarks that the gas that is discharged at the well, which he calls "carbonated hydrogen," upon being passed through a tube of paper surrounded with ice has condensed into paraffine.

Again, after giving extensive statistics of production he sums them up in a recapitulation, of which the following is the aggregate: Number of wells in operation 322, average yield per day 27½ barrels; annual yield 3,900,000 barrels and over. This may be so, but if it is, the consumption in the country must be greater than we supposed. For instance the total amount taken for consumption at New York, and exported from New York, Boston, etc., during 1863 and 1864 was as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Exported from New York,	bbls. 488,690	583,394
" " Boston,	51,235	42,307
" " Philadelphia.....	134,893	194,003
" " Baltimore	22,896	28,249
" " Portland.....	8,552	1,768
Total exported bbds.....	706,266	794,722
Taken for consumption at New York. .	314,481	242,189
Total,.....	1,020,747	1,036,909

Thus we see that if the production is over four million bbds. as Mr. Wright has it, there are three million bbds. unaccounted for.

The modes of "taking in" strangers are pretty fully explained, but many of our readers, we apprehend, are already familiar with them. Our author advises those proposing to invest, that they first obtain full and accurate information, that their investments be divided between several interests, and the stock be associated rather than "watered." This advice cannot be followed too closely.

United States Bond Record. Published by JOHN R. WALSH & Co., corner Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Sent free by mail, on receipt of \$3 50.

This volume is of about one hundred and seventy-five pages, and so ruled, with printed headings, as to make an excellent record book for all United States bonds that may be bought and sold by brokers and others. It contains blank spaces for entering the date of purchase, number, series, act under which bonds are issued, denomination, kind of bond, of whom bought, to whom sold, together with date of sale; thus furnishing a full and complete memorandum of each transaction for future reference. We think all dealers in United States securities will find it very useful.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO SEPTEMBER 30.

The chief feature of the week is the increase of the Bank of England rate of discount from four per cent, at which it was fixed on the 3d of August, to four and a half per cent. The Bank returns show a decrease of specie to the amount of £259,053. This measure, which was anticipated, was induced by the increased demand for specie, chiefly for internal purposes and for Ireland. In the open discount market the supply of money has been limited, and the quotation for the best paper has been fully equal to four and a half per cent, with an indisposition to do much business, except for regular customers. Hence an exceptionally heavy pressure has been thrown upon bank, and has necessitated the present advance. In some quarters it is thought that a further rise is imminent.

In consequence of this action of the Bank the discount houses

raised their terms for deposits + per cent, their present rates being 3½ per cent for money at call, 3½ at seven day's notice, and 4 at fourteen day's notice.

The numerous heavy foreign loans have contributed to the tightness of the money market. The amount of these loans, actual and prospective, amount to not less than £12,000,000. In addition to these a large amount is required for new joint stock enterprises.

The Brazilian loan has gradually advanced, until it has reached four per cent premium. A new loan of £2,500,000 for the Argentine Republic, the ally of Brazil in the war against Paraguay, will be placed on the market in a week or two by Messrs Baring & Co. As the credit of the Republic stands high it will probably be received with favor.

An Austrian loan of £6,000,000 will also be soon issued by the Messrs Rothschild and Barings combined.

The continued fine weather has considerably impaired the activity of business, as it induces persons to prolong their absence in the country. Under these circumstances the large demand for money indicates a more than usual briskness of trade in the country.

The demand for American securities has been quite active during the week.

A prospectus has been issued of the Duravon United Collieries Company, with a proposed capital of £200,000, in shares of £25 each, formed for the purpose of purchasing and further developing certain collieries in the county of Glamorgan, comprising altogether about 1,760 acres, held on leases averaging about 50 years unexpired.

The prospectus is issued of a new Transatlantic Telegraph Company, who propose to connect New York and London by means of Allan's cable. The route selected is by Falmouth, Oporto, the Azores, and Halifax.

The cotton ginning and pressing factory of Mr. Robert Corkling, at Mansourah (stated to be the largest establishment of the kind in Egypt), together with his cotton agency and general mercantile business at Alexandria, have just been transferred to a joint-stock company, with a capital of £500,000, in 500 shares of £1,000 each. The first issue is limited to £250,000, the whole of which has been privately subscribed.

A prospectus has been issued of Frederick Braby & Co. (limited) with a capital of £200,000 (half to be first subscribed), in shares of £10, to take over and extend the manufacturing business of that firm in zinc, galvanized iron, and roofing felt.

A prospectus has been issued of the London and Australian Agency Company, with a proposed capital of £1,000,000 in shares of £20 each, of which three-fifths are to be first issued. The object of the company is to facilitate the investment of English capital in Australia by making advances to the pastoral tenants of the Crown lands and others on security of their property, under the provisions of Acts of the Colonial Legislatures, by acting as agents for the sale of wool and other produce at home and abroad, and by conducting a financial and general agency business.

The liquidators of the East of England Bank, which failed in July, 1864, announce a third dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, the previous dividends amounting to a total of 15s in the pound. An effort is about to be made by the committee of holders of Confederate Bonds to induce the Stock Exchange Committee to admit them to the privilege of quotation in the official list.

The Board of Trade returns for August show the total declared value of British exportations to be £14,158,648, being a decrease of 13 per cent from the corresponding month of last year. Compared with the same month of 1863, there is an increase of one-half per cent. The total exportations for the first eight months of the year have been about six per cent below the like period last year, and about 14 per cent over those of 1863.

Owing to the rise in the value of cotton there is a revival in the demand for silver for Bombay—the cotton port of the East.

Reports of Imperial successes in Mexico, and the probable recognition of Maximilian by the United States caused an advance in Mexican bonds.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. There is a remarkable increase in the American trade. There has also been a good demand for India. The improvement has chiefly taken place in the cotton trade, other departments continue somewhat inactive. Iron has ruled steady with a moderate demand.

The heavy transactions at Liverpool and the large advance in the price of cotton has caused considerable excitement in Manchester, and prices of nearly all kinds of goods rule higher. At the commencement of the week the market opened strongly, with symptoms of excitement, but on Friday and Saturday there was a sensible abatement of interest, partly induced by the increase of the bank rate of interest, and the knowledge that producers were holding back for a still further rise. Yarns were sold at an advance of 1½d to 3d per pound above last week's rates. The demand for coarse goods for the American trade is quite unprecedented, some houses having orders for delivery in May next. All such cloths as the United States have taken of late are hardly to be had at the very highest rates, even for delivery some time hence. Prices have now risen so much as to cause a good deal of perplexity among both producers and buyers, who have not forgotten the losses they suffered by previous great advances followed by equal and rapid falls.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—The following is a statement showing the supply of specie from California, foreign countries and hoards, for the first nine months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month, and of the periods compared:

Months, &c.	Sources of Supply			Exports to for'n. in b'ls & countries Sub-Treas
	Rec's f'm California imports	hoards	to market	
January, 1865	\$3,043,457	\$52,368	\$4,376,928	\$3,184,883 (\$0,392,250)
February, " "	914,735	106,704	4,181,858	5,203,292 1,023,201 34,582,540
March, " "	1,668,975	242,232	799,350	2,710,567 381,913 36,851,705
April, " "	2,307,025	296,499	1,372,594	3,916,341 871,349 36,897,037
May, " "	1,257,651	177,082	1,257,651	10,317,184 7,345,071 42,969,300
June, " "	750,469	249,732	8,882,448	6,329,373 5,199,472 44,099,101
July, " "	1,002,803	253,640	4,710,940	6,357,388 733,981 46,732,500
August, " "	1,676,177	182,073	2,668,542	4,526,393 1,554,398 53,404,888
September, " "	2,040,446	194,224	.....	2,324,676 2,494,973 46,595,974
Jan.—Sept. 1865	13,751,740	1,695,459	23,783,441	22,689,116 46,595,974
" " 1864	8,965,530	1,859,144	18,163,368	28,987,943 34,995,563 31,944,614
" " 1863	9,603,7131	2,288,121	20,190,118	31,021,951 32,346,494 39,146,451

The amounts of treasure and specie in the banks and Sub-treasury on the 1st of January and 1st of October compare as follows:

	1865	1864	1863
January 1	\$90,054,450	\$37,992,534	\$40,970,994
October 1	46,595,974	31,944,614	39,146,451

Increase..... \$16,541,534 \$5,947,930 \$1,894,543
Decrease.....

The decrease in 1863 and 1864 was wholly due to the excess of exports over imports and new supplies, and the increase in 1865, chiefly to the increase of the California supply and decreased exports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Oct. 4, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 6 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$365,889	\$1,593,814	\$735,179	\$2,279,936
Gen'l merchandise.	3,041,723	2,142,047	2,612,484	2,009,011
Total for the week.	\$8,407,612	\$8,735,661	\$8,247,668	\$4,288,047
Previously rep'ted.	134,963,599	136,473,398	177,183,499	144,675,121

Since Jan. 1.....\$138,371,211 140,209,059 180,481,162 148,964,068

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending October 10th, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$4,444,881	\$2,229,534	\$5,452,800	\$4,161,096
Previously rep'ted..	109,518,320	133,156,650	169,797,396	120,219,890

Since January 1.....\$113,962,701 135,886,184 175,250,196 124,380,986

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 7, 1865 :

October 4—Steamer Australasian, Liverpool—

American gold.....	.....	\$100,000
Mexican gold.....	.....	26,500
" 5—Schooner Carrie, Arroyo—	.....	.....
Spanish gold.....	.....	3,856
" 5—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—	.....	.....
Spanish gold.....	.....	2,036
" 6—Steamer New York, Bremen—	.....	.....
German silver .....	.....	1,000
American gold.....	.....	29,700
" 6—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—	.....	.....
American gold.....	.....	153,000
Total for the week.....	.....	\$316,092
Previously reported.....	.....	\$22,675,768
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	.....	\$22,991,855

	Same time in	Same time in
1864.....	\$85,566,559	1857.....
1863.....	38,452,114	1856.....
1862.....	48,556,214	1855.....
1861.....	8,281,582	1854.....
1860.....	40,042,793	1853.....
1859.....	58,588,642	1852.....
1858.....	21,627,513	.....

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT FOR LAST QUARTER.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures

* In September, \$5,548,616 was returned to hoards, and is deducted from the total to August 31, viz.: \$39,393,057, leaving the net of this column \$33,788,451.

of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1865, exclusive of trust funds:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1865.	
RECEIPTS.	
From customs.....	\$80,140,887
Sales of public lands.....	204,521
Direct tax.....	288,398
Internal revenue.....	42,946,486
Incidental and miscellaneous sources.....	6,710,044
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.....	\$80,289,786
From fractional currency, per act of March 3, 1863.....	4,155,291
Sixes, twenty years bonds, per act of July 17, 1861.....	46,200
Temporary loans, per acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	58,536,129
Certificates of indebtedness per acts of March 1 and 17, 1862.....	8,769,000
Sixes, 1861 bonds, per act of March 3, 1863.....	142,750
Sixes, compound interest notes, per acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	65,900,000
Seven three-tenths three years' Treasury notes, per act of June 30, 1864.....	363,975,767
Sixes, five-twenty year bonds, per act of June 30, 1864.....	17,639,000
Seven three-tenths three year Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1865.....	15,655,895
Gold coin purchased per act of March 17, 1862.....	3,355,000
Total.....	\$538,175,084
Grand total.....	618,464,820
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil—Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous.....	\$12,271,896
Interior—Pension and Indian.....	1,625,463
War.....	414,196,277
Navy.....	32,986,664
Interest on public debt, including interest notes.....	36,700,812
Total.....	\$497,780,108
Redemption of Texan indemnity stock.....	1,221,969
Reimbursements of Treasury notes, per acts prior to December 23, 1857.....	250
Payment of Treasury notes, per act of March 2, 1861.....	24,400
Redemption of United States notes, per act of July 17, 1861.....	19,500
Redemption of 7 3-10 three years coupon bonds, per act of July 17, 1861.....	29,321,750
Redemption of Treasury notes, per act of February 25, 1862.....	911,153
Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act of July 17, 1862.....	979,318
Reimbursement of Treasury loans, per acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	18,668,888
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per acts of March 1 and 17, 1862.....	65,078,000
Redemption of fractional currency, per act of March 8, 1863.....	1,992,670
Redemption of one year five per cent Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1863.....	34,272,910
Redemption of two years five per cent Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1863.....	20,346,700
Redemption of three years six per cent compound interest notes, per acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	76,900
Purchase of gold coin, per act of March 17, 1862.....	5,072,900
Total.....	\$177,987,308
Grand total of expenditures.....	675,767,411

S. B. COLBY, Register.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the 12th of October, another meeting of the bank officers was held at the American Exchange Bank to receive and act upon the report of the committee appointed on the 26th of September. Mr. James Gallatin, Chairman of the Committee, and on their behalf, submitted the following constitution and plan for redemption, which was unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION,
SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

JAMES GALLATIN, NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH M. PRICE, JACOB CAMPBELL,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, JAMES BUELL,
GEORGE W. DUER,
Committee.

1. The name of the Association shall be the National Bank Note Redemption Association.

2. The object of the Association shall be the establishment of an Assorting House in the city of New York, for the assorting and redemption of national bank notes, under the direction of a Committee of nine bank officers, who shall be elected annually by the banks associated for that purpose.

3. A Manager, and such clerks as may be necessary, shall be appointed annually by the Committee; the Manager to have charge of the details of the Assorting House and shall be subject to, and under the control of the Committee.

The salary of the Manager shall always be fixed by the Association, and those of the clerks by the Committee; the Manager to give a bond with sureties in the sum of \$10,000, and each clerk in the sum of \$5,000, to be approved by the Committee.

4. The Association at present consists of the following members:

5. Such national bank notes as the members of the Association may desire to deposit with the Committee for redemption shall be received

by them to be delivered to the Manager, (under such restrictions as the Committee may deem necessary for the safety and protection of the banks,) to be assorted and forwarded for redemption to the banks issuing the same, or to their redeeming banks, except such banks as redeem in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, those redeeming in Boston and Philadelphia to be sent to the banks issuing the same, to their redeeming banks, or to the Assorting House in those cities, and those in New York through the Clearing House as hereinafter provided.

6. The Committee shall be empowered to issue receipts for the deposit of national bank notes, said receipts to be signed by at least three of the Committee, and countersigned by the Manager.

7. The Committee to have a desk assigned them at the Clearing House, through which the retirement of certificates and the redemption of notes redeemable in New York can be made daily.

8. The expenses of the Assorting House, of the Committee, and for the redemption of notes, shall be paid by each bank availing itself of the privileges in exact proportion to the amount delivered to the Assorting House, to be drawn for by the Committee on the first day of each month, or as soon thereafter as the expenses can be ascertained or apportioned.

9. Should any bank fail to redeem its notes when presented for that purpose by an agent of the Committee, said Committee shall have power to take such action as they may deem necessary for their redemption under the National Banking Law, and the loss or expense attending such action by said committee, shall be borne in the same manner and proportion as the regular expenses of the assorting house. Should any loss occur from fire, robbery, defalcation, or from other cause not provided for in this constitution, such loss shall be borne *pro rata*, to the amount received from each bank, based on the day's receipts on which the loss occurred.

10. Bank notes redeemable at New Orleans, Leavenworth, San Francisco, or any other point south of Cairo, west of Mississippi River, unless redeemable in the city of New York, shall not be received by the committee for redemption, and should any such notes be found in the packages deposited for assorting and redemption, such notes shall be returned by the committee to the bank from whom they were received.

11. All deposits of currency made with the committee must be in sealed packages, of, not over five thousand dollars, except packages containing notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and upward, which may be put in packages of ten thousand dollars or twenty thousand dollars each, and in all cases in even thousands, distinctly marked with the amount, the name of the bank depositing them, and bearing its seal; and all such deposits must be made before ten o'clock, A.M., on each day. Reclamations can be made for amounts short, counterfeits, &c., at any time previous to the cancellation of the certificates issued for the packages from which the reclamation is made.

12. Each bank belonging to the association may be represented at all meetings thereof by one or more of its principal officers, and shall be entitled to one vote.

13. A general meeting of the association shall be held the 1st Wednesday in November in each year at 12 o'clock, M.

14. At every annual meeting a chairman shall be elected, by ballot, to preside at that meeting, and all subsequent meetings during the year. Whenever he shall be absent, a chairman *pro tem.* shall be appointed. At the same meeting a secretary shall also be elected by ballot.

15. Special meetings shall be called by the committee whenever they may deem it expedient, or whenever they shall be thereto requested by any seven of the associated banks.

16. At all meetings of the association, a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the whole number of associates.

17. New members may be admitted into the association at any meeting thereof. Such new members shall signify their assent to this constitution in the same manner as the original members; but no new members shall be admitted except by a vote of three-fourths of those present, such vote to be taken by ballot.

18. A standing committee of five bank officers shall be appointed at every annual meeting, to whom all applications for admission into the association shall be referred for examination.

19. For cause deemed sufficient by the associated banks, at any meeting thereof, any bank may be expelled from the association and debarred from all the privileges of the Assorting House, provided a majority of the whole number of associated banks vote in favor thereof.

20. Any member of the association may withdraw therefrom at pleasure, first paying its due proportion of all expenses on losses incurred, and signifying its intention to withdraw to the committee.

21. Amendments of this constitution may be made at any meeting of the association by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof, notice of the proposed amendments having been given at a previous meeting.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The following letter from the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, on the redemption of National Bank notes, will be read with interest. Although some of its numerous suggestions are, in our opinion, inconsistent with each other, yet the prevailing moderation of the whole document shows that much of the needless acerbity of feeling which has obscured the discussion of so important a question is passing away. We would call particular attention to the plan for redemption proposed in the closing paragraphs:

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th inst., asking me to communicate my views of the plan proposed by the New York Banks for the redemption of National Currency.

In reply, I would say that I am clearly of the opinion that a prompt

redemption of the National Currency is necessary to insure success and permanency to the system. No system of banking is safe that does not enforce rigidly the obligation of each bank to redeem its circulating notes on demand. During the suspension of specie payments they are required to be redeemed in legal tender demand notes, and on the resumption of specie payments they must be redeemed in coin. This is one of the requirements of the National Banking Law, which should be strictly enforced, and every sound and well managed bank will no doubt be able and willing to conform to this law, and every weak and badly managed bank should be compelled to live up to its requirements. But in stating these general propositions, which no sound banker will controvert, it does not follow that a combination, called an Assorting House, is the best mode of compelling them to fulfill their obligation to redeem.

An Assorting House would require large rooms, a great number of clerks; they would handle a large amount of currency, the expenses would be heavy; and in these times of knavery and fraud, the risk would be very great. And to what end would this assorting process be carried on? Simply to separate the money of each bank into packages to be sealed up and sent home by an express company for redemption. Is this necessary? Is it necessary to incur all this expense and risk to secure a prompt redemption of National Currency. Let us consider the subject a little more in detail and see if a prompt redemption of it cannot be attained under the law as it now stands, or by a proper amendment of it, found defective.

In the first place it is not necessary to assort and send home this currency for redemption so long as it is required by the people to carry on the business operations of the country. Every time a hundred dollar bill passes from one person to another it is a practical redemption of it by the person who takes it. Every time a merchant at Chicago pays to a farmer \$500 in National Currency for a car load of wheat, the farmer by the operation redeems such National Currency, not in greenbacks nor in gold, but in a commodity better than either, namely : wheat ; a staple article useful to all. So every merchant in New York that sells a bale of cotton goods, and receives his pay for it in currency, redeems such currency, not in the way that banks redeem it, but in cotton goods, which is far better, because it performs the true functions of money by facilitating the legitimate sale of commodities. So every time that a merchant or manufacturer pays his internal revenue tax to the U. S. Collector in National Currency, the government redeems such currency by receiving and discharging such tax. So every mechanic or laborer that receives National currency for his services, redeems such currency by labor performed. So it will be seen that just so long as the National Currency is practically redeemed every day in its passage from hand to hand in the payment of commodities and services, and in the ramified operations of trade and business, both with the government and the people, whose operations it greatly facilitates, there is not the slightest necessity for resorting to the expensive and risky operation of assorting and sending it home for redemption.

With a proper amendment to the National Bank law, I am clearly of the opinion that it would be unwise to establish an Assorting House, and even without such amendment, I do not think it good policy to establish it. In the first place the assorting house will be, as I have stated, attended with great risk and expense. And in the next place it is opposed to sound policy, and will have a mischievous effect upon the legitimate circulation of the national currency. The leading object of the national bank law was to furnish a currency of uniform value and similitude to be used by the government and people as an instrument to facilitate the exchange of commodities and services, and the collection of internal taxes, in all parts of the United States. It is amply secured by gold bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the U. S. at Washington. Only ninety per cent of currency is issued on the amount of bonds hypothecated, thus leaving a margin of ten per cent for depreciation. The government stamps it with the imprint of the Treasury and guarantees the ultimate payment of every dollar put in circulation by any bank whether such bank is solvent or insolvent. It is made a legal tender for all taxes and other debts due to the government except customs, and for all debts due from the government except interest on the funded debt. All National Banks are obliged by law to receive it for all debts due them, and each national bank depository is further obliged to receive it on all government deposits made in the bank by any public officer. These provisions in the bank law give great advantages and credit to the national circulation over that of State banks. These provisions of the law provide to a considerable extent for a practical redemption of this currency in the every day operations of the government and people, not only in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but also in Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, and in every other city and village throughout the length and breadth of the whole country. With the facility thus given to the national currency to circulate at par in every part of the United States, and the guarantee of the government that every dollar of it shall be paid, it passes freely among all classes of people and corporations without any one stopping to enquire whether a particular bank is badly managed or not. The national currency with the pledged security and guarantee of the government, is good in any event, and is not likely to become a dead weight in any of the banks in the principal cities. If a weak or badly managed bank (like the First National Bank of Attica, for instance) should fail, its creditors may be large losers by the failure, but every dollar of the circulation will be paid, and the notes continue to circulate equally as well after as before its failure. No one ever stopped taking the circulating notes of the First National Bank of Attica notwithstanding its failure more than six months ago. It is not the bill holder that will lose by the failure of a national bank, but its depositors and other creditors, hence the security of national currency over all other currency. Thus far the National Banking system in respect to its circulation has gone on smoothly. All this currency in miscellaneous packages consisting of the issues of banks in Maine, Minnesota and Tennessee, pass equally well without being assorted, in all parts of the United States. This system of furnishing

a circulating medium thus far works as well, or better than was anticipated by its most sanguine advocates. It is fulfilling admirably the great desideratum of a true national currency so long needed to carry on successfully the business of the enterprising people of this great country.

I should regret very much to see a combination of bankers in any of the principal cities organize an Assorting House to disorganize the harmonious working of this system, by assorting this currency, sealing it up in separate packages, and sending it home to each bank issuing it for redemption, unless there should be an imperative necessity for so doing. The tendency of such an operation would be to materially disturb the financial operations of the country. Once begin the operation of assorting currency by a large organized assorting house in the city of New-York, with a large number of clerks under good salaries, and you begin a system that will ultimately draw into its support every bank in the whole country. What will be the operation of such a combination? In the first place it may not be illegal, but is not specially authorized by the national law. In the next place, it begins by the city banks sending all national currency received by them to the assorting house, whether necessary or not, to be assorted, sealed up in packages, and sent home to each bank, either through its redeeming agency or directly by express, to the bank that issued them. Each bank on receiving this currency so sent home, is obliged to provide for it either in legal tender greenbacks, which are no safer than national currency, or by drafts which are at par in New York, but generally by providing a fund in advance at a bank in one of the principal cities. As the currency continues to be assorted and sent home, it creates the necessity for each bank out of New York to provide more par funds to be placed to their credit ready for redeeming their notes as they shall be again assorted and sent home for that purpose. These banks, not being able to make exchange or par funds in other modes, will very soon begin to gather up the circulating notes of other banks, and especially the notes issued by other banks in their own locality, and send them to New York for their own credit. These notes on reaching New York will again go immediately to the assorting house and be again counted, sealed up and sent back by express to the country. As this process of sending money-packages to and from New York goes on, through the machinery of the assorting house, the volume will continue to increase until every bank in the country will be obliged to contribute directly or indirectly to the support of a combination unknown to the law. It seems to me that the good to be attained by any such combination will be greatly overbalanced by the mischief it will create to the present harmonious working of the system. It would no doubt be a profitable business for the express companies to carry these money packages to New York and back again to the country, but I am greatly puzzled to know how it will be any advantage to the people, the government, or the banks, either in New York or elsewhere, to carry such a scheme into practical operation. If this combination is adopted, the national currency issued by the banks in New York City, which now circulate freely everywhere, will be unnecessarily returned upon them for redemption under the operations of their own assorting house. This will be one of the legitimate results of the system of assorting which cannot be avoided.

I watched with considerable care the working of the system instituted by the Suffolk Bank of Boston and the Metropolitan Bank of New York, compelling the old State banks to redeem their circulating notes by a similar process. This was no doubt a check against the excessive issues of banks at that time, especially to banks in New England, which were not very strongly restricted by law as to the amount of these issues, but I very much doubt whether even this plan to coerce the redemption of even an inferior currency did not do more hurt in deranging the free and legitimate circulation thereof than it did good in preventing excessive issues. It certainly afforded a fine business for the express companies in carrying money packages to and from New York; and it is certain also that the activity with which these packages were hurried back and forth, greatly accelerated the *panic* that occurred in August, September, and the first half of October, 1857; until finally the banks in New York, by common consent, ceased sending it home, and took this secured currency of the State of New York and made it a basis for Clearing House certificates, which had an important influence in stopping the panic and restoring confidence.

Upon a full examination of the subject, I arrive at the conclusion that so long as the national currency is required for legitimate business purposes, it will not largely accumulate in the banks of either of the three cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, nor will it be sent home for redemption. Thus far it does not appear that there has been a plethora or glut of national currency in either of those cities. But suppose that in the course of a few months there should accumulate a few millions of dollars of national currency in those banks more than could be readily disposed of in the operations of the government and the people, in what manner should it be disposed of?

In such a contingency, when it does occur, I think the issuing banks should be called upon to redeem their circulating notes, and it seems to me to be right that each bank should be required by law to redeem in the principal city where such surplus currency accumulates, as well as at their own counter.

New York City is the great commercial emporium, and is clearly indicated by the course of business, foreign and domestic, as the proper place for each bank located out of that city, to have an agent for the redemption of its circulating notes.

An amendment to the national banking law can probably be made at the next session of Congress which shall require all the banks to have an agent for the redemption of their circulating notes in the city of New York, instead of being allowed to select as they now do, any one of the seventeen cities named in the present law. This being accomplished, any bank or individual in New York, or elsewhere, in any city or town in the United States, could send the circulating notes of any bank to the agency selected by it for redemption without the expense and risk of an assorting house, which I think is the true mode of providing for the redemption of the national currency. This would be in accordance

with the law, and would, I think, give better satisfaction and better promote the welfare of all concerned.

This is my answer to your request.

Yours truly,
E. G. SPAULDING.

J. U. ORVIS, Esq.
Prest. 9th National Bank, New York.

Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, for more than ten years the efficient and popular Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, has returned to Wall street as a private banker, in connection with his son. The banking house which they establish, at No. 33 Wall street, will have ample capital, as well as a large experience in the financial affairs of the country, and will be under the firm name of John J. Cisco & Son. We take pleasure in referring to their card in our advertising columns.

Messrs. CULVER, PENN & CO., bankers, of 19 and 21 Nassau street, have published a very complete table of Government indebtedness, giving a synopsis of the acts under which each loan has been made, with an analysis of the debt. This statement will be found very useful to all interested in Government securities. Their card will be found in our advertising columns.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be contained daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C. T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Central R.R. Co. of N. Jersey	2%	Oct. 12	69 Wall St.	Oct. 9 to Oct. 13.

OCTOBER 13, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Continued activity in the stock market has produced an unusually brisk demand for money. The very unusual activity in monetary operations may be judged from the fact that while the exchange at the Clearing House has for many weeks averaged about \$75,000,000 per day, they have, during the present week averaged \$112,000,000 daily, the amounts having been as follows:

Monday.....	\$140,800,000
Tuesday.....	104,400,000
Wednesday.....	108,500,000
Thursday.....	107,600,000
Friday.....	100,100,000

\$561,400,000

The aggregate for the week, including to-morrow, will probably exceed the exchange of any past week of the current year. This increased activity has resulted in a general advance of the rate of interest. Yesterday and to-day the street rate on call loans has been generally 7 per cent, and in some cases a commission extra has been paid. This has naturally produced a demand at the Sub-Treasury for the payment of ten day's demand loans; and, as some deposits had been made there subject to payment on demand, a certain amount of relief has already come from that quarter; within a few days a large amount held in the Sub Treasury subject to 10 days notice, will be paid in; when the market will be permanently relieved. Certain firms, understood to be largely "short" in stock, have attempted to increase the stringency by making large loans for effect, hoping thereby to force down prices so as to enable them to cover their contracts.

Discounts are active. There is a steady increase in the supply of bills from all branches of trade, but especially of cotton and grocers bill. Owing to the high speculative prices for breadstuffs in the West, there is less produce paper offering than is usual at this period. The very high prices of all commodities, and the speculation in certain branches of trade induce buyers of paper to exercise an unusually careful discretion in the selection of names, and to demand higher rates of discount. The choicest names pass at 7 per cent; good paper is discounted at 8 or 9 per cent; second class at 10 or 12 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The vigorous movement for a rise in prices of railroad shares, noted last week, was continued vigorously until the middle of the present week, prices steadily advancing with remarkable firmness; when the stringency in the money market checked operations, and compelled operators to pause until the market assumes a calmer tone and money is more plentiful. The financial strength of the market is engaged on the *bull* side; and although the upward movement has received a very severe check from money lenders, yet the *bears* have not the courage to enter the lists against such strong odds. It may be considered certain that, after a brief respite, the operations for a rise will be recommenced vigorously, with the prospect of a further material advance in prices. The calculations of the *bulls* have been made upon a broad estimate of the earnings of the road, and the disposition of the outside public, and they are probably quite correct in estimating that, with a fair field, they can put up prices fully ten per cent above present quotations.

Large sales of Erie, reported at 5,000 shares, have been made to foreign buyers. It is understood that the party of gentlemen visiting this country in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, have made proposals to the Erie Company looking to an amalgamation of their interests or the purchase of the Erie road; but with what result is unknown.

There is an increasing interest in coal stocks. The increased demand for coal and its high price have improved the prospects of the companies, and the present feeling of the market would seem to indicate an early probable rise in all the leading coal shares.

The following have been the closing quotations for leading Stocks, at the Exchange, on each of the last six days:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 13.
Canton Company.....	42	43½	48	48	42	41½
Quicksilver.....	50½	51	50½	49½	50½	49½
Mariposa.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cumberland Coal.....	46½	46½	48	47½	47½	46½
New York Central.....	98	103	108	109½	102	100
Erie.....	89½	92	91½	92½	91½	91
Hudson River.....	101½	109½	109½	108½	107½	107½
Reading.....	118½	118	117½	118	118½	118½
Michigan Southern.....	76½	78½	74½	76	76½	75
Michigan Central.....	115	116	116	116	115½	115½
Illinoian Central.....	126½	126	126	126	128	127
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	89½	84½	84	83	88½	79
Northwestern.....	30	31½	31	31	31½	31
Northwestern preferred.....	65½	67½	66½	66	65	65
Rock Island.....	110½	111½	111½	110½	109½	108½
Fort Wayne.....	99½	102	102½	102½	101½	99½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	29½	30½	30½	30½	30	29½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	56½	59½	63	63½	63½	63½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Foreign advices reporting a rise in Five-Twenties at London to 90½, accompanied with orders for about \$2,000,000 of the old issue, and representing a generally improved feeling toward American securities, have given an unusually firm tone to the market, and produced an improvement in the quotations of the gold interest bonds. Old issue Five-Twenties have advanced, during the week, from 103 to 105½; and new issue from 101½ to 103. Ten-Forties have advanced ½; Seven-Thirties have been forced out during the tightness of the money market and have slightly declined. The second series closes to-day at 98½.

The advance in Five-Twenties has increased the disposition to subscribe to the funding issue of Five-Twenties, and compound interest notes have consequently advanced about 1 per cent during the week. The total subscriptions to the funding loan in this city are about \$20,000,000.

The following were the closing quotations for leading government securities at the beginning, middle and close of the week:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 13.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107½	107½	108
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.....	103	104	105½
U. S. 5-25's, c. n. iss.....	101½	102½	103
U. S. 10-40's, coup.....	98½	98½	94
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note 2nd Series.....	96½	96½	96½
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.....	98½	98½	98½

GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been somewhat excited under

[October 14, 1865.]

speculation operations. A few days ago large purchases were made to cover "short" contracts, made in anticipation of the pending loan, resulting in a rise in the premium. The government, however, threw a considerable amount upon the market and checked the upward tendency. The general course of exchanges has favored a fall in the premium, while the demand for custom duties has been less than of late. Under these influences the premium has declined from 146 $\frac{1}{2}$, on Saturday last, to 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ this afternoon.

The steamship Lafayette took out to-day \$210,300 in gold bars. The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brought on Wednesday \$1,362,175 of treasure.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 7.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146	Oct. 11.....	145 144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 9.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 12.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ 145
Oct. 10.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	Oct. 13.....	144 $\frac{1}{2}$ 144 $\frac{1}{2}$

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM HOUSE.	SUB-TREASURY.
	Receipts.	Payments.
Oct. 2.....	\$49,794 10	\$12,483,203 68
Oct. 3.....	582,647 02	2,277,792 24
Oct. 4.....	557,849 71	5,021,821 44
Oct. 5.....	628,887 74	874,162 42
Oct. 6.....	888,244 60	1,967,403 47
Oct. 7.....	440,082 96	2,784,832 74
Total.....	\$9,590,114 18	\$25,408,765 99
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Oct. 2....	70,972,166 44	

Deduct payments during the week.....	\$95,307,387 67
Balance on Saturday evening.....	\$69,898,621 68
Decrease during the week.....	1,073,644 76

The following table shows the aggregate transactions for each week from the 1st July:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.	Changes in Balances.
July 1....	\$1,643,507	\$32,420,347	\$27,430,612 \$42,827,099
" 8....	1,498,592	26,804,905	23,403,204 39,420,398
" 15....	2,884,349	24,213,367	23,213,940 45,420,270
" 22....	2,378,662	22,965,427	27,620,621 53,075,464
" 29....	2,516,631	23,598,588	31,012,926 60,480,802
Aug. 5....	2,943,682	33,224,646	33,675,533 60,940,689
12....	2,790,322	36,305,162	23,991,766 58,627,293
19....	2,072,490	36,097,010	20,866,095 53,396,378
" 26....	3,254,659	24,819,346	30,954,029 59,322,061
Sept. 2....	2,236,738	14,980,586	17,107,883 61,699,358
9....	3,665,972	27,040,040	33,576,134 65,235,442
" 16....	2,715,437	16,699,260	19,774,593 71,340,775
" 23....	2,999,351	23,696,866	27,486,545 73,070,454
" 30....	2,623,310	28,602,589	24,504,101 70,973,166
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,231 69,898,621

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following shows the averages of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.
Capital.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350
Loans.....	49,924,281	49,742,087
Specie.....	1,092,755	1,036,705
Legal Tender.....	17,267,021	16,403,365
Deposits.....	38,347,232	37,238,078
Circulation.....	7,056,984	7,082,197

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1863:

Date	Loans	Specie	Circulation	Deposits
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,183
January 3, 1863.....	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	89,845,968
February 6, ".....	50,369,478	1,702,776	4,898,178	88,496,337
March 6, ".....	49,322,540	1,889,264	5,346,021	88,391,622
April 3, ".....	52,920,080	1,843,223	5,893,636	88,316,847
May 1, ".....	51,793,399	1,962,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,095,688	1,258,782	6,717,758	41,518,578
July 10, ".....	50,185,178	1,157,700	6,758,585	41,344,056
Aug. 14, ".....	54,529,718	1,153,981	6,989,217	44,561,743
Sept. 4, ".....	50,096,499	1,106,242	6,980,896	38,417,473
Sept. 11, ".....	49,698,065	1,079,635	7,007,727	37,082,478
Sept. 18, ".....	49,931,778	7,014,580	37,461,269	38,229,679
" 25, ".....	49,607,233	1,059,880	7,038,403	37,405,333
Oct. 3, ".....	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,232
Oct. 10, ".....	49,742,087	1,036,705	7,082,197	37,238,078

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market closes with a larger supply of goods and lower rates. About \$2,000,000 of exchange has been made on shipments of Five-twenties, and nearly half a million on export of Erie Railway shares. The supply of cotton bills is also largely increasing, the shipments of cotton during the week having been the largest of any week. The China's advices of an advance in cotton and produce in England has tended to raise the rates for sterling, and it is now considered quite probable that, for

some weeks to come, the rates may not touch the specie supplying point. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Francs, short date.....	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antwerp.....	5.20@ 5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amsterdam.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41
Cards, long date.....	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankfort.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Bremen.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79
		Prussian Thalers.....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Oct. 7, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Average amount of	
				Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,465,693	\$2,659,626	\$42,595	\$8,390,075	\$3,772,175
Manhattan.....	5,782,241	994,474	14,405	5,899,233	1,904,414
Merchants.....	7,994,890	786,554	78,916	5,153,113	1,321,566
Mechanics.....	5,345,434	227,250	108,322	4,016,154	1,042,593
Union.....	4,055,702	115,906	...	3,509,125	740,749
America.....	6,793,363	1,398,982	8,725	5,142,724	8,891,770
Phenix.....	8,963,665	187,045	17,846	3,849,478	1,061,226
City.....	4,602,661	80,795	...	2,526,577	757,000
Tradesmen's.....	3,304,871	26,851	381,187	2,08,797	688,778
Fulton.....	2,911,267	300,967	25,185	2,408,787	683,947
Chemical.....	1,625,187	788,183	22,690	6,024,551	1,087,178
Merch't Exchange.....	2,784,581	86,649	188,768	1,987,989	544,698
National.....	2,261,177	301,378	4,250	95,160	347,843
Butch & Drovers.....	2,943,254	61,815	81,640	1,657,277	98,025
Mech'd & Trad's.....	1,829,468	75,187	92,396	1,826,135	456,619
Greenwich.....	910,852	28,654	9,075	543,848	167,928
Leather Manf.....	2,681,247	108,848	36,668	1,992,981	485,482
Seventh Ward.....	676,035	58,282	104,468	606,776	358,508
State of N. Y.	5,600,510	803,764	20,190	4,194,791	718,122
Amer. Exchange.....	9,374,711	94,499	16,263	6,869,865	2,775,429
Commerce.....	19,045,603	1,277,508	1,174,880	8,691,554	8,144,170
Broadway.....	5,781,804	176,725	818,528	6,417,587	2,065,649
Ocean.....	2,604,005	81,728	141,107	2,08,874	513,458
Mercantile.....	8,013,852	54,207	298,950	2,803,945	763,818
Pacific.....	1,825,267	14,561	106,393	1,474,525	296,588
Republic.....	4,652,124	207,914	452,000	4,000,625	1,299,229
Chatham.....	1,504,718	41,990	6,017	1,859,622	608,569
People's.....	1,829,172	89,145	9,562	1,220,746	229,944
North Amer.....	3,690,560	16,479	23,552	2,648,455	1,077,959
Hanover.....	2,433,821	109,163	16,591	1,573,819	291,908
Irving.....	1,651,841	22,439	10,761	1,447,791	803,746
Metropolitan.....	9,110,021	172,421	50,117	5,817,664	1,763,000
Citizens.....	1,859,690	22,952	15,884	1,037,386	412,008
Nassau.....	2,860,693	165,469	4,938	2,189,101	414,668
Market.....	2,653,970	78,398	280,000	2,120,746	748,400
St. Nicholas.....	2,261,384	59,016	870,425	1,059,761	557,390
Shoe and Leather.....	2,995,009	1,054,564	455,965	2,047,361	770,000
Park.....	13,188,955	153,714	599,924	12,306,309	3,980,945
Park.....	1,639,146	16,031	1,452,959	441,183	869,784
Grocers.....	1,110,351	26,565	8,034	1,057,273	329,575
North River.....	1,708,547	84,818	13,888	1,491,985	291,120
East River.....	850,344	12,722	176,458	649,584	229,575
Man and Mer.....	1,430,064	32,702	1,255	1,277,746	317,756
Fourth National.....	13,397,579	176,056	1,497,055	9,967,399	3,008,945
Second National.....	1,449,859	58,852	1,047,966	12,474,954	3,868,693
Ninth National.....	5,761,356	41,885	896,810	6,992,055	2,780,988
First National.....	2,589,099	9,892	386,570	4,390,881	1,293,625
Dry Dock.....	923,394	80,432	16,448	251,417	30,200
Bull Head.....	940,784	9,155	124,310	911,848	.....
Manufacturers.....	463,670	26,820	52,501	806,980	67,726

Totals..... \$228,520,737 18,470,134 10,970,897 188,504,496 55,511,762

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans..... Inc. \$6,680,940 Net Deposits..... Inc. \$4,640,637

Specie..... Dec. 174,862 Legal Tenders..... Inc. 823,089

Circulation..... Inc. 822,862

In comparing the returns with those of last week, it is necessary to remember that the First National at the Clearing House for the first time, with the following averages:

Loans..... \$2,589,899 Deposits..... \$4,900,880

Legal Tenders..... 2,798,625 Circulation..... 336,570

Specie..... 9,892

Exclusive of the returns of the First National the statement shows the following changes as compared with last week:

Loans..... Inc. \$4,091,011 Deposits..... Inc. \$

Aug. 26...	209,425,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,058,676	54,349,908	373,124,309
Sept. 2...	211,394,370	14,448,527	8,500,175	180,316,658	57,271,739	395,968,673
Sept. 9...	214,189,842	18,755,524	8,814,142	179,358,511	56,390,734	434,257,376
Sept. 15...	215,552,351	14,604,159	9,104,550	177,501,735	58,153,323	437,195,276
Sept. 23...	215,879,454	14,222,062	9,294,805	177,320,789	54,018,475	398,503,666
Sept. 30...	231,518,640	18,648,182	10,645,597	183,830,716	57,665,674	468,352,118
Oct. 7...	225,520,727	18,470,184	10,970,397	188,504,456	58,511,752	572,706,283

NATIONAL BANKS.—The list of national banks given below were organized upon application filed and approved as far back, some of them, as February, and all of them considerably prior to July 1, the issue of certificates of authority having been delayed, for various causes, up to the present time:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Commercial Bank	Oshkosh, Wis.	\$100,000
Fourth National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.	105,000
Farmers' National Bank	Richmond, Va.	100,000
First National Bank	Hannibal, Mo.	100,000
First National Bank	Harrisburg, Va.	110,000
First National Bank	Owasso, Mich.	50,000
Second National Bank	Pontiac, Mich.	100,000
Biddeford National Bank	Biddeford, Me.	150,000
Caledonia National Bank	Danville, Vt.	75,000
Merchants' Exchange	Muscatine, Iowa	50,000
Trumbull	Warren, Ohio	150,000
Capital of.		\$1,000,000
Amount previously authorized.		398,264,213
The whole number of National Banks now authorized is 1,578, with an aggregate capital of.		399,354,213
Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 7.		2,711,150
Previously		192,011,480
Total.		\$194,182,630

The following national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of public money; Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C. Third National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from July 1, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
July 1, "	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5,	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 19,	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
Sept. 2,	1,549	394,104,833	177,487,220
" 9,	1,556	394,960,833	179,981,520
" 16,	1,560	395,310,333	183,402,870
" 23,	1,567	397,066,701	186,081,720
" 30,	1,573	398,334,201	191,411,480
Oct. 7,	1,578	399,354,212	194,182,630

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 27, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,778,725
Government debt....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.	13,128,725
	£27,778,725

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,811,178
Public deposits....	7,330,010
Other deposits.....	18,789,628
Seven day & other bills	530,883
	£40,014,699

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

An increase of circulation of.....	£189,685
An increase of public deposits of.....	509,141
An increase of other Deposits of.....	222,051
No change in Government securities.	
An increase of other securities of.....	1,189,888
A decrease of bullion of.....	259,023
An increase of rest of.....	10,008
A decrease of reserve of.....	442,613

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to Sept. 28th. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.	Sept. 28, 1865.	Sept. 21, 1865.
	f. c.	f. c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	23,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New Reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	881,850,575 0	841,997,725 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	7,947,942 28	7,539,669 93
Treasury account.....	192,217,046 87	170,002,285 1
Accounts current at Paris.....	180,465,712 24	166,395,441 9
Ditto in the provinces.....	51,418,901 0	29,293,619 0

Dividends payable.....	1,411,124 75	1,483,389 75
Various discounts.....	5,928,512 65	5,641,464 38
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	1,497,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	753,993 36	753,993 36
Sundries.....	9,502,599 48	9,489,348 93

1,450,576,557 67 1,447,774,085 73

CREDITOR.			
Cash and bullion.....	492,688,503 93	499,913,899 33	
Commercial bills overdue.....	339,373 90	2,805,561 42	
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	285,511,991 48	276,347,987 95	
Ditto in the branches.....	304,379,301 0	301,829,300 0	
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	48,254,931 90	48,147,766 15	
Ditto in the provinces.....	12,630,300 0	12,503,300 0	
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,996,100 0	13,951,190 0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	9,273,700 0	9,277,000 0	
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	31,110,900 0	31,195,300 0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,626,275 0	21,798,975 0	
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	653,200 0	637,500 0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	465,450 0	463,550 1	
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0	
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14	
Ditto other securities.....	36,546,487 91	35,546,487 91	
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0	
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,440,944 0	8,440,944 0	
Expenses of management.....	1,474,238 43	1,330,487 82	
Sundries.....	10,204,310 93	9,675,006 1	

The return is better as regards discounts than that of last week, there being an increase of 11,714,000f in the accommodation afforded. The change in the stock of coin and bullion is insignificant—a decline of 7,230,000f. In the circulation of notes there is a diminution of about 6,000,000f, and the deposits are 12,802,000f less.

BANK STOCK LIST.					
COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.		
(Marked thus * are National.)	Par of Share	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid. Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	132 140
American*.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5 116 116
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5 103
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	6
Bowery*.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	19 20
Broadway*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	3
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.	July	5
Butchers' & Drovers*.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	7
Central (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	7 130
Chemical*.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.	July	6
Citizens*.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.
City*.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May	6 175
City (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 106 107
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 100
Continents*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 93
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110
Croton*.....	100	200,000		July	5
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Quarterly.	Oct	15
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.	July	3
East River*.....	50	250,150	Jan. and July.	July	4
Eighth*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.
First*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.	May	10 205
First (Brooklyn)*.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	7 & 5 ex.
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept	4 9634
Fulton*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5
Far. & Cit. (Wm'shbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	Sept	—
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5
Grocers*.....	50	200,000	May and Nov.	May	6
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 108
Importers & Traders*.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 96 100
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 108
Leatherman's*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug	5
Long Island (Brook)*.....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug	4
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug	5
Manufacturers*.....	100	210,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5
Manufac. & Merch'tns*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 145
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug	6 145
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 103 ex. 113
Mechanics* (Brook)*.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.
Mechan. Bank Asso.*.....	50	500,000	May and Nov.	May	5 105
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5 & 5 ex.
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June	5 110
Merchants' Exch.*.....	100	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4
Nassau (Brooklyn)*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	4
National.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	5 115
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110 116
New York County*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	9
New York Exchange*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 5 103
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex. 107 110
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	4
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug	4 90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug	5
Pacific.....	50</				

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	
American Gold Coin.	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Railroad Stocks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
National.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brooklyn City.	10	—	—	—	—	—	
United States 6s, 1867.	registered.	—	120	121	—	—	Central of New Jersey.	100	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, 1868.	coupon.	—	—	—	118	—	Chicago and Alton.	100	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, 1868.	register'd.	—	—	—	—	do preferred.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, 1881.	coupon.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	100	124	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	131	132	
do do 6s, 1881.	register'd.	—	—	—	—	Chicago and Milwaukee.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, 5-20s.	coupon.	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	103	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago and Northwestern.	100	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	
do do 6s, 5-20s.	coupon.	—	—	—	—	do preferred.	100	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65	65	
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue).	registered.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	Chicago and Rock Island.	100	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue).	—	—	—	—	—	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.	—	—	—	—	—	Cleveland and Toledo.	100	56	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do do 6s, do. do. (4 yearly).	—	—	—	—	—	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.	100	50	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do do 6s, 1871.	coupon.	—	—	—	—	Elgin Avenue.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, 1871.	register'd.	—	—	—	—	Erie.	100	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do do 6s, 1874.	coupon.	—	—	—	—	Hannibal and St. Joseph.	100	88	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	85	85	
do do 6s, 1874.	register'd.	—	—	—	do preferred.	100	33	30	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, 1874.	coupon.	—	—	—	do preferred.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 6s, 1874.	register'd.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	Harlem.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
L do do Union Pacific R. R. currency.	—	—	—	—	do preferred.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do do 7-30s Texas Notes. 1st series.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	Hudson River.	100	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 7-30s Texas Notes. 2d series.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Illinois Central.	100	—	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	136	138	137
do do 6s, Certificates, State.	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
California 7s, large.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Joliet and Chicago.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut 6s, 1872.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Low Island.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia 6s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	McGregor Western.	100	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	25	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1880.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Marietta and Cincinnati.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Registered, 1880.	—	—	—	—	—	do 1st preferred.	100	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1880.	—	—	—	—	—	do 2d preferred.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do do do 1882.	—	—	—	—	—	Michigan Central.	100	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
do do do 1883.	—	—	—	—	—	Michigan So. and N. Indiana.	100	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do do 1870.	—	—	—	—	—	do do guaranteed.	100	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
do do do 1877.	—	—	—	—	—	Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.	100	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do do 1879.	—	—	—	—	—	do do 1st pref.	100	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
do do War Loan.	—	—	—	—	—	do do 2d pref.	100	—	87	89	90	—	—	—
Indiana 6s, War Loan.	—	—	—	—	—	Milwaukee and St. Paul.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s.	—	—	—	—	—	do preferred.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa 7s, War Loan.	—	—	—	—	—	Mississippi and Missouri.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky 6s, 1868-79.	—	—	—	—	—	Morris and Essex.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana 6s.	—	—	—	—	—	New Jersey.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan 6s, 1873.	—	—	—	—	—	New York Central.	100	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	102	102
do 6s, 1878.	—	—	—	—	—	New Haven and Hartford.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1883.	—	—	—	—	—	Norwich and Worcester.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1868.	—	—	—	—	—	Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)	—	—	—	—	—	Panama.	100	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)	—	—	—	—	—	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York 7s, 1870.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading.	50	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 6s, 1865.	—	—	—	—	—	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.	100	—	69	70	70	70	70	70
do 6s, 1866.	—	—	—	—	—	Second avenue.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1867.	—	—	—	—	—	Sixth avenue.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1868.	—	—	—	—	—	Third avenue.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1869.	—	—	—	—	—	Toledo, Wabash and Western.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1870.	—	—	—	—	—	do do preferred.	50	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1875.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1881.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1886.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island 6s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina 6s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee 6s, 1868.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, Long Loans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia 6s, coupon.	71	72	—	72	72	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin 6s, War Loan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brooklyn 6s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, Water Loan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, Public Park Loan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, Improvement Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York 7s, 1873.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1876.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1878.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1887.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1867.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 6s, 1868.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1870.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1872.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1874.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1875.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1876.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1877.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1878.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1879.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1880.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, 1889.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Coal.	100	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic Mail Steamship.	—	—	147	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton, Baltimore.	100	42	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{$										

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi-pal Due	Market.	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Standing	INTEREST.		Princi-pal Due	Market.
		Rate.	Payable.					Rate.	Payable.		
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.					145	145					
NATIONAL SECURITIES.							Municipal Securities				
Bonds of 1847.....	9,415,350	6	Jan. & July	1867	117	119	ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.....	90,000	5	Jan. & July	70 '74
do 1848.....coupon	8,908,343	6	Jan. & July	1868	97	119	do City Scrip.....	225,000	6	do	'65 '69
do registered							do Water Loan.....	850,000	6	do	'70 '82
do 1850.....coupon	7,022,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	93	119	do Alb. Nor. RR.	300,000	6		99 '74
do registered							ALLEGHANTY, City, Pa.—City Bds.	600,000	4	Jan. & July	var.
do 1852.....coupon	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	43	98	do RR. Bds.	4,963,000	5	J.,A., J.&O.	1913
do registered							BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.	1,500,000	6	do	84 '87
do 1853.....coupon	1861.....coupon						do Miscellaneous.	820,000	6	do	1870
do registered							do N. W. Vicks. RR.	3,000,000	6	do	98 '100
do 1861.....coupon	982,746,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	103	108	do Water Loan.....	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	100 '101
do registered							do York & Cum. R.				
Oregon War Bds (years).....coupon	1,016,000	6	July	1881	104	105	do B. & O. R. coop.				
do (4 years).....coupon							do B. & O. RR.				
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862.....coupon	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	103	108	do Park.	5,000,000	6	J.,A., J.&O.	1890
do do registered										101 '102	
do 1864.....coupon	100,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1884	98	102	BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.	554,000	6	M.,J.,S.&D.	1890
do 1865.....coupon	50,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1885	98	102	do Railroad Debt.	197,700	6		100 '96
do (10-40s).....coupon	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	98	98	do City Bonds.	740,000	6		
do do registered							do Water Loan Stg.	582,305	4		
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865	1,258,000	6	Jan. & July	1895	93	94	do Water Loan.	4,113,866	5		
Treasury Notes (1st series).	300,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1867	93	98	BROOKLYN, N.Y.—City Bonds.	791,056	6		
do (3d series).....	300,000,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1868	98	98	do Improved St'k	1,049,711	4		
do (3d series).....	230,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	98	98	do Pnb. Park L'n.	1,063,000	5		
Debt Certificates.....	62,899,000	6	Maturity	1 year	98	98	do Water Loan.	634,200	6	Jan. & July	65 '71
STATE SECURITIES.							do Water Bonds.	1,281,000	6	do	65 '95
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....	3,423,000	5	Ja	& July	1877		do	5,550,000	6	do	81 '97
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.....	3,926,000	7	do		78 '80	114	do	216,000	6		96 '98
War Bonds.....	803,000	7	do		1872	98	do	299,000	7		65 '82
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	'72 '84			do	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....	2,073,750	6	do		1885	95	do	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
do do	525,000	7	do		1872	97	do	913,000	7	do	79 '87
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	97	97	do Sewerage Bonds.	1,083,000	6	do	98 '100
do Registered Bonds.....	3,293,274	6	do		70 '77		do Water Bonds.	1,21,540	6	do	1888
do Coupon Bonds.....	1,700,900	6	do		1860	97	do	5,550,000	6	do	89 '90
do do	603,000	6	do		1863	97	do	216,000	6		
do do	28,000	6	do		1865	97	do	299,000	7		
do do	116,500	6	do		1870	97	do	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881
do do	490,000	6	do		1877	97	do	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
do do	236,000	6	do		1879	97	do	913,000	7	do	79 '87
do War Loan Bonds.....	2,000,000	6	do		1879	97	do	1,083,000	6	do	98 '100
INDIANA—State Bonds.....	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	plea.	84	87	do	120,000	6	do	1888
do do	2,058,173	24	do		plea.	78	do	216,000	6		
do War Loan Bonds.....	1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1881	98	98	do	299,000	7		
IOWA—State Certificates.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	98	98	do	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881
do War Loan Bonds.....	500,000	7	do		1877	98	do	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
KANSAS—State Bonds.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'76 '78			do	913,000	7	do	79 '87
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....	4,800,000	5	Jan. & July	var.			do	1,083,000	6	do	98 '100
do State Bonds.....	800,000	6	do		'68 '74	96	do	120,000	6	do	1888
do War Loan	2,000,000	6	do		1871	75	do	216,000	6	do	79 '88
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).....	516,000	6	do		dem.		do	299,000	7	do	var.
do State Bonds (RR).....	3,942,000	6	do		'67 '69	73	do	571,000	7	do	1887
MAINE—State Bonds.....	5,388,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'66 '67	95	96	do	360,000	6	do	1888
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....	532,000	6	do		Quarterly	98	do	913,000	7	do	1887
do State Bonds (RR).....	4,500,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '72			do	1,083,000	6	do	79 '88
do State Bonds inscribed	3,192,763	6	do		Quarterly	100	do	120,000	6	do	1888
do State Bonds (coupon)	1,727,000	6	do		Quarterly	100	do	216,000	6	do	79 '88
MASSACHUSETTS—State Script.....	1,200,000	6	Jun. & Dec.	'68 '74	94	95	do	299,000	7	do	1887
do State Script.....	6,500,000	6	do		Quarterly	100	do	571,000	7	do	1887
do Bounty F'd L'n.	2,100,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '75			do	360,000	6	do	1888
do War Loan.....	6,500,000	6	do		Quarterly	100	do	913,000	7	do	79 '88
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.....	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	98	98	do	1,083,000	6	do	1888
do State Bonds.....	1,000,000	6	do		73 '78	90	do	120,000	6	do	1888
do State Bonds.....	70,000	7	do		1878	97	do	216,000	6	do	79 '88
do State Bonds.....	750,000	6	do		1883	97	do	299,000	7	do	1888
do War Loan	700,000	7	do		1866	97	do	571,000	7	do	1888
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....	250,000	8	Jan. & July	1867	98	98	do	360,000	6	do	1888
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....	539,000	6	do		1883	77	do	913,000	4	June & Dec.	1884
do State Bonds for RR.....	13,700,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '79			do	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83
do State Bonds (Pac. RR).....	7,000,000	6	do		'71 '87		do	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873
do State Bonds (H. & St.).....	3,000,000	6	do		'71 '85	78	do	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84
do Revenue Bonds.....	436,0-0	6	do		1866	98	do	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.....	535,100	6	Feb. & Aug.	1876			do	200,000	5	Jan. & July	1870
do War Fund Bds.....	1,650,000	6	do				do	2,147,000	5	do	1880
do War Notes.....	2,500,000	8	do		short		do	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1880
NEW JERSEY—State Script.....	95,000	6	Jan. & July	var.			do	100,000	6	do	1880
do War Loan Bonds.....	731,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '72	98	98	do	325,000	5	do	1880
NEW YORK	700,000	7	do		1870	101	do	483,900	5	May & Nov.	1870
General Fund.....	1,159,730	6	do		pleas.		do	1,878,900	5	do	1887
do General Fund.....	500,000	6	do		1868	98	do	900,000	5	do	1887
do General Fund.....	800,000	6	do		1873	98	do	1,000,000	6	do	1887
do General Fund.....	909,607	5	do		pleas.		do	309,300	5	do	1888
do General Fund.....	442,961	5	May & Nov.	1868	98	98	do	3,066,071	6	do	1887
do General Fund.....	900,000	5	Jan. & July	1875	98	98	do	275,000	6	do	1888
do Bounty Bonds.....	800,000	5	do		1878	98	do	2,083,800	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1865	98	do	1,966,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1865	98	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1865	98	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1865	98	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1872	96	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1873	96	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1874	96	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1875	97	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1875	98	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1877	98	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1886	98	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1886	98	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1886	98	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1887	98	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1887	98	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1887	98	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1887	98	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1887	98	do	600,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do			1887	98	do	1,427,000	6	do	1887
do Comptroller's Bonds.....	6	do	</td								

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 13.

The markets are without activity or important feature, except with respect to Cotton and Breadstuffs, as noticed under the special heads. The stringency in the Money market has checked the speculative feeling in most staples, but as yet prices have given way very slightly. There has been something of a relapse in Pork and Lard, but other Provisions are well held, and in Pork there are speculative buyers at the decline. Sugars have ceased to advance, and have become dull. In Coffee, early in the week there was a large movement, to the trade, importers, yielding materially to reduce stocks. The same process has been gone through with yesterday and to-day in Fruits—large quantities of Raisins, Sardines and Currents having been passed to the trade at private prices. We have also a movement to realize in Tobacco, and the sales for the past three days amount to about 1,500 hds. Naval Stores have arrived in large quantities yesterday and to-day, but the market is strong on the limited quantities being marketed in North Carolina, in consequence of low water.

The drouth still continues on the Atlantic coast, and begins to be severely felt. Many of the fall crops are severely injured, and business calculations are quite disarranged.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1, have been as follows :

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.

	This week.	Since July 1.	This week.	Since July 1.
Asbes, pkgs.	56	4,244	Spirits turpentine	1,021
Breadstuffs			Rosin	9,668
Flour, bbls.	105,771	1,039,277		65,572
Wheat, bush.	85,601	3,919,969	Pitch	917
Oats	315,933	3,931,321		3,492
Corn	883,905	8,405,632	Oil cake, pkgs	1,020
Rye	23,042	351,153	Oil lard	51,505
Malt	7,625	253,905	Pork	923
Barley	416,188	826,230	Beef, pkgs.	157
Grass seed	457	8,583	Lard, pkgs.	3,895
Flaxseed	692	36,000	Cheese	15,004
Beans	315	29,131	Cut meats	193,647
Peas	2,150	34,338	Eggs	1,021
Corn meal, bbls.	815	43,469	Pork	4,541
Corn meal, bags	3,461	25,799	Beef, pkgs.	100
Cotton, bales	33,584	311,316	Lard, pkgs.	313
Copper, plates	195	2,157	Rice	9,641
Copper, bbls.	241	5,234	Rice, pkgs	1,021
Dried fruit, pkgs.	709	1,533	Starch	2,696
Grease, pkgs.	2,108	1,370	Tallow	1,423
Hemp, bales	50	1,370	Spelear, slabs	1,423
Hides, No.	6,542	54,919	Sugar, bbls & bbls	50
Hops, bales	1,187	2,735	Tallow, pkgs	238
Leather, sides	48,208	523,267	Tobacco	2,562
Lead, pigs	533	14,657	Tobacco, bbls	4,902
Molasses, bbls.	3,384	Whisky, bbls	2,288	
Naval Stores			Wool, bales	48,796
Crude turp bbls.	875	22,022		999
B. W. Flour, pags.				13,263
				7,733
				69,601
				50
				50

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same period last year :

	Same time	Same time	Same time	Same time
	Jan. 1, 1864.		Jan. 1, 1864.	
Cotton, bales	487,645	220,510	Tar, bbls.	9,922
Flour, bbls.	2,429,090	3,132,065	Rice, tierces	22,196
Corn meal, bbls.	242,850	273,815	Ashes, pkgs.	9,777
Wheat, bush.	5,474,130,10,470,510	Tobacco—domestic	14,225	13,065
Corn, " "	9,493,570	6,027,510	Tobacco—foreign, do.	17,136
Rye,	286,975	251,005	Tallow, pkgs	11,715
Barley, &c., bush	1,260,340	1,007,605	Wool, dom., bales	94,155
Oats, bush	6,013,825	7,341,045	Wool, for, bales	143,355
Beef, tcs and bbls	78,875	66,199	Hops, bales	45,805
Pork, bbls.	208,255	271,340	Whisky, bbls	18,803
Bacon, etc., pkgs.	95,395	242,410	Whisky, bbls	48,110
Lard, pkgs.	92,000	190,155	Oil—spern, bbls	260,863
Cheese, boxes, etc.	484,345	328,005	" whale, "	1,679,800
Butter, firkins, etc.	499,450	352,980	" petrel, "	815,000
Rosin, bbls.	88,365	12,981	" lard, "	5,190
Crude Turp, bbls.	26,401	9,275	Whalebone, lbs.	10,060
Spirits turp, bbls.		13,732		546,500
				608,000

The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows :

For the week, Jan. 1.	Same time	For the week, Jan. 1.	Same time
Coal, tons	5,742	263,443	162,121
Cotton, bales	7	42,159	Sugar...boxes
Coffee, bags	10,308	519,288	and bags
Molasses, bbls	1,136	123,347	2,894
Sugar...bbls, bbls & tcs	1,290	243,870	332,937
			215,165

Below we give the total imports at New York for the third quarter (ending September 30th) of the year 1865. The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.

IMPORTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30TH 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Alabaster orn. 66	\$1,000	Buttons 1,460
Baskets 1,606	28,026	Building stones 4,650
Bags 9,712	9,712	Burr stones 12,228
Boxes 10,151	10,151	Candles 1,000
Bricks 1,473	Clay 8,477	E'ware 9,904

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Glass 35,873	95,549	Sumac 9,575
Glassware 2,265	51,374	Santonin 2
G'lss plate 1,177	164,766	Sulph copper 98
Cigars 328,316	51,020	Sulph alum. 12
Coal, tons 173,426	428,020	Sala'moniac 10
Corks 74	54,116	Tonqua 843
Cotton, bales 8143	611,019	beans 30
Cotton, cards 71	6,640	beans 5,136
Clocks 112	23,599	Verdigris 1,135
Cocoa, bags 1,553	30,700	Ultramarine 492
Coffee, bags 1,553		Vanilla beans 20,800
Coffee, bage 216,607	3,864,654	Vermillion 162
Drugs, &c.—		18,350
Acids 469	47,016	Emery 1,159
Alkali 45	1,112	Fancy goods 1,218,243
Asphaltum 127	1,536	Feathers 13
Alum. 42	1,275	Fire crackers 6,036
Ammonia 130	4,631	Fish 2,815
Am'onia sal. 172	18,468	Flax 7,452
Anatto 60	2,442	Fruits, &c.—
Aniline dyes 3	1,973	Bananas 11,110
Aniline colors 21	14,285	Currents 12,094
Arrowroot 138	3,193	Dried fruit 6,184
Argols 271	29,318	Figs 3,564
Albumen 30	2,519	Lemons 139,680
Ammonia sul.	1,465	Nuts 221,159
Bark, Peru 1,766	33,108	Oranges 34,755
Barytes 74	800	Pres ginger 289
Bismuth 7	1,402	Pine apples 33,156
Bismuth, tons 4,814	136,390	Prunes 99,080
Borax 59	47,400	Other fruits 1,700
Bromine 59	1,402	Furs, &c.—
Bromine, tons 4,814	136,390	Feeling 147
Camphor 89	3,118	Furs 1,832
Carmine 3	1,546	Hatters 814,824
Chalk 324	2,105	Hatters' 1
Cream		goods 54
Tartar 397	59,111	Furniture 52
Chicory 606	7,926	Grain 5,603
Cochineal 1,078	146,543	Grindstones 240
Cudbear 187	16,379	Honey 26,146
Cutch 833	4,076	Mathe'atical 12
Flor sulph. 100	512	Magical 4,339
Gum kaurie 472	1,370	Mathe'atical 12
Gum kaurie 1677	91,204	Medicinal 4,339
Gum crude 2354	84,248	Minerals 20,292
Gum		Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 472	18,501	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plates 25,636
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Provisions 38,480
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Ropes 8,300
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Oil paintings 198
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Onions 3,814
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Personal effects 77,160
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Perfume 1,554
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Plaster 16,082
Gum kaurie 498	10,454	Pipes 88,408
Gum kaurie 4		

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN
PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1865.

[October 14, 1865.]

LONDON—By the China we have Baring's circular of 29th Sept., from which we quote:

COCHINEAL—850 bags at auction chiefly sold at fully 1d advance; prices ranged from 8s@8s 6d for ord to good Honduras silver, and from 8s 8d@8s 6d for ord to fine bold Teneriffe silver.

LEAD firm; Common Pig £19 10s.

COCOA quiet. Part of 299 bags Trinidad sold at 65s@66s for grey and 69s@100s for ord to superior red; 31 bags Grenada 55s 6d; 5 bbls St. Vincent 48s 6d; 228 bags Surinam, 50 bags sold at 68s@76s good, and 95 bbls at 56s ord.

COFFEE firm at fully previous prices. The sales have comprised 1,072 casks, 70 barrels, 613 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s 6d@79s 6d for low mid, 80s@86s for mid to good mid, and 90s for bold; 49 casks, 3,611 bags Native Ceylon at 65s 6d@64s 6d for small, 64s 6d@65s for medium, 65s 6d@66d for good ord, and 66s 6d@76s 6d for bold; 413 cases 81 bags Coorg at 79s@81s 6d; 957 cases 1,433 bags other East India at 79s 6d@83s for Neilgherry, and 78s 6d@79s for Wynad; 22 casks 42 barrels 7 bags Jamaica at 63s 6d@68s for ord to good ord, and 78s for low mid. Foreign: 510 bags Guatemala sold at 67s@72s for good to fine ord; 136 bags Costa Rica bought in at 74s; 1,152 bags sea-damaged Rio partly sold at 56s 6d@63s.

COPPER in more demand; Tough cake and tile £36, best selected £39, sheathing £91, Y M sheathing 8d.

HEMP—Of 720 bales Kurrachee at auction only a few lots, chiefly damages, sold from £28 10s@£24 5s for fair quality. 1,200 bales Manila sold from £35@£36 for fair to good current.

JUTE firm, and 3,500 bales offered about three-fourths sold, in some instances at 10s per ton advance, viz., from £11@£22 for common to good, with rejections at £10 10s. 1,150 bales cuttings were held for £6 (£5 15s bid). 40,000 bales sold for arrival at £19 (or if new crop £21).

INDIGO—The declarations for the sale to commence 10th October amount to 10,221 chests.

IRON—Welsh firm; Rail and Bars £7@7 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 58s 3d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED firm.—Calcutta on the spot is worth 61@61s 6d, Mirzapore and Patna 62s, and Bombay 62s; three cargoes Black Sea on the coast sold at 58s 9d, 59s 3d, and 59s 6d respectively. For arrival a good business in Calcutta at 61s@61s 6d, and 12,000 qrs fine Petersburg at 58s L. A. T. Imports since 1st January 384,055 qrs against 362,583 qrs last year.

MOLASSES—230 puns British West India sold, St. Kitt's at 16s and 16s, and Antigua at 17s 6d, and a landed cargo of Cuba Huscovado, 562 casks 4 barrels at 18s 6d.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine are lower, and 45s the price for French. Crude Petroleum 8s 3d Refined Pennsylvanian.

LINSEED CAKES—The demand is very small, and prices are rather in buyers' favor.

OILS.—**Fish**: Sperm is quoted £110; pale seal £15; pale Southern £46; cod £49 10s @ £50; East India £34 @ £34 10s. Linseed quiet at 37s 6d @ 37s 9d, for the next three months delivery 37s @ 37s 3d, and for the first four months next year 38s 6d. Rape very firm; brown on the spot has been forced up to £49 10s, but the market at the close is easier; for the next three months' delivery English has been sold at £46 15s, and for the first four months next year at £45 10s; refined £49 @ £49 10s; refined cotton without change at £35 10s @ £37 according to quality; Madras ground nut firm at £45. Olive in good demand; sales of Mogadore at £19 10s; now £50 is demanded; the market has been cleared of Seville at £51 @ £51 10s, and Malaga on the spot and to arrive sold in quantity at £52; two cargoes Seville, October and November shipments, sold at £49 10s and £50 respectively c. f. & i. to the U. K. Cocoa nut has further advanced to 46s 6d @ 47s for Ceylon, and 49s 4d for Cochin. Palm is more plentiful; fine Lagos 40s; palm oil 34s @ 35s.

RICE quiet, but holders are firm—4,800 bags sold at 10s for old Negranze, and 10s 6d for old Rangoon, and a floating cargo, 1,120 tons Nersuzie Arracan, at 11s 3d for the U. K.

RUM steady.—A government contract for 50,000 gallons is advertised for the 9th proximo.

SALT PETER.—1,500 bags Bengal sold at recent rates, 28s @ 28s 6d for 4@2 1/2, and 532 bags Scinde at 20s for 25 1/2 per cent.

SPICES.—Pepper: Black; the sales comprise 3,800 bags; Penang 3d, Singapore 3 1/2 d, Tellicherry 4d for clear bright, Malabar 4d @ 4 1/2 d; 270 bags Singapore white sold at 5 1/2 d.

SUGAR—The market is firm at 6d@1s advance. Of British West India 3,100 hds sold, 1,192 bags Mauritius mostly sold at 32s@39s 6d. 550 bags Bengal sold at 36s for yellow Gurpattah date. 2806 bags Penang partly sold at 33s@36s 6d. Privately 18,800 bags Mauritius sold at 29s 6d@34s 6d for syrups, 36s 6d for semi-crystallised, and 38s 6d@39s 6d for crystallised; 1500 bags Gurpattah date Bengal at 33s 6d @ 36s 6d; 200 bags white Benares ditto at 38s 6d; 1250 bags Penang at 35s 6d; 7800 bags grainy Jaggery Madras at 29s@29s 6d, 600 tons ditto to arrive at 29s 6d@29s 9d, and 450 tons common ditto at 28s also to arrive.

TALLOW rather firmer; New St. Petersburg Y. C. 46s on the spot 46s 9d buyer October to December, 47s December, 47s 9d January to March, and 48s@48s 2d March only.

SPELTER dull at £21. 10s.

The **TEA** market is quiet but firm. Considerable transactions in Oolongs for America at full rates, and an active inquiry for Green Teas for that market, but the quantity is small of suitable kinds and those in second hands. Good Common Congou 1s@1s 1d per lb.

TIN—English firm; Blooms 93s, Bars 94s, Refined 97. Straits sold at 90s 6d@91.

HAVANA.—Dates are to the 7th October. We quote from the regular trade circular:

SUGAR (clayed). The market has been less active than we found it previously, but this has by no means affected its stringency—on the con-

trary, it would appear that sellers are becoming more and more sangue, as to the progressive value of the article, and they now aspire to higher rates than our last quotations. The largest portion of the stock, which is rapidly decreasing, being in the hands of speculators, and the advices from abroad continuing favorable, the probability is that prices will be driven up still further.

Of the sales effected this week, only the following has transpired: 1,000 £ No 12 1/2 at 10 1/2 rs.

Our planters appear to be well disposed to enter into engagements for the next crop, at the average (asking) terms of \$23 @ \$24 per box, for common, current descriptions. We are informed of a contract for the produce of a plantation in Matanzas, which is calculated to render about 3,000 boxes of centrifugal *guarapo*, not under No. 12 at 8 1/2 rs per @, and about 1,000 to 1,500 bxs of molasses sugar, not below No. 9 at 6 1/2 rs per @—under a cash advance of \$30,000.

The following are the rates now exacted by holders, viz:

Dutch Standard Num.	5 @ 10 11 @ 12 13 @ 14 15 @ 17 18 @ 20	7 1/2 @ 9 1/2 rls 9 1/2 @ 10 rls 10 @ 10 1/2 rls 10 1/2 @ 11 rls 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2 rls
Whites inf. to middling.....	.....	11 1/2 @ 12 rls
Whites good to fine.....	.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 rls
Whites sup. and florete.....	.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 rls

No. 12 at 10 rials per arroba—40s freight and 17 per cent premium of exchange—=29s 7 stg. per cwt free on board; and fcs 84.50 cms per 50 kilos (without freight), exchange on Paris at 4 per cent P.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 8 1/2 rs—freight 45s and exchange 13 1/2 per cent—stood in at 27s 1d per cwt f. o. b.

The total exports, from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to date compare thus:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	887,095	118,158	115,669
Great Britain	411,621	545,154	470,936
North Europe.....	67,582	50,677	75,561
France.....	204,617	198,724	158,129
Spain.....	234,810	209,410	231,614
South Europe.....	17,074	15,816	15,985
Other parts.....	25,833	27,061	26,014
	1,348,432	1,164,500	1,093,858

MOLASSES.—There being no demand whatever, we hear of no sales. Dealers still ask 5 rs for clayed and 6 rials for muscovado.

WAX.—Yellow can be had at \$8@\$9 1/2, and white at \$11@\$12 per @.

HONEY.—A small lot, rather brownish has been placed at 4 rs per gallon.

COTTON.

The heavy advance in Liverpool, advised by the China on Monday, caused an advance of six to eight cents per lb., which has since been well supported, with general demand, notwithstanding the deliveries at this market are largely increased. There is still a considerable margin for export, and shipments have been on a very large scale, both by packet and steamer.

To day's market was very firm, but less active, owing to the difficulty of making deliveries. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	& Tax.
Ordinary, per lb.....	49	49	49	50
Good Ordinary.....	52	52	52	54
Middling.....	59	59	60	61
Good Middling.....	61	61	62	63
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

The receipts of Cotton at this market for the week ending last evening (Thursday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	6,460	Charleston.....	2,887
Galveston.....	502	North Carolina.....	2,878
Mobile.....	6,831	Norfolk, &c.....	963
Florida.....	2,659	Per Railroad.....	8,555
Savannah.....	5,961	Foreign ports.....	71
Total for the week.....	32,482		
Previously reported.....	277,217		

Total since July 1st..... 309,699

The exports last week were as follows:

To Liverpool.....	9,781
To Glasgow.....	720
To Hamburg.....	120
To Bremen.....	51

Total for the week..... 10,872

Previously reported..... 46,666

Total since July 1..... 57,538

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order tending to greatly facilitate the delivery of cotton upon the market. It provides that the taxation under the revenue laws may be paid at the port of destination, instead of at the place of shipment. Much inconvenience having been experienced by parties purchasing goods at

the South for shipment, on account of the difficulty in providing national currency to pay the revenue taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury has made these regulations to obviate this difficulty. He has also prohibited the seizure of cotton by special Treasury agents on any pretext whatever; only the higher officers of the Government can now make seizures.

All the reports from the Southern markets indicate a large but very irregular advance. The receipts continue at full figures. The following are the latest weekly statements by mail:

NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 28.

	Bales
Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....	83,289
Received during the week.....	18,018
Received previously.....	51,665
	67,683
Exported during the week.....	8,626
Exported previously.....	41,160
	49,786

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared..... 101,136
Comparative arrivals, exports, and stocks of cotton at New Orleans, for ten years—from September 1, each year, to date.

Years.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	67,683	49,786	101,136
1864.....	4,029	658	4,615
1863.....	3,897	3,748	....
1862.....	183	685	....
1861.....	1,000	....	11,118
1860.....	147,434	44,517	176,851
1859.....	150,800	40,039	122,643
1858.....	112,647	8,805	102,838
1857.....	66,238	30,439	64,754
1856.....	102,292	69,414	78,848

[A telegram under date of 12th October says:
Cotton active; sales 1,500 bales. Middlings 52c @ 53c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses dull. Freights firm. Exchange on New York, 14@2 discount,

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 27.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	24,290
Received this week.....	12,847
Received previously.....	43,197
	55,544
Total.....	79,884
Exported past week.....	11,268
Exported previously.....	16,111
	26,379

Stock on hand.....

CHARLESTON COTTON STATEMENT, OCT. 5.

	Uppland.	Sea Island.
Stock 1st Sept.....	1,611	362
Received since.....	9,173	388
Total.....	10,784	695
Exports since 1st Sept.....	8,915	642
Stock Oct. 5.....	1,868	53

SAVANNAH COTTON STATEMENT.

We have the following report under date of the 6th inst:

The receipts of Upland cotton during the past week foot up 3,361 bales: Sea Island 88 bales, and Domestic 246 bales. The exports during the same period were 7,642 bales of Upland, 90 bales of Sea Island, and 282 bales of Domestics, leaving a stock on hand and on shipboard, not closed, of 1,424 bales of Upland, and 20 bales of Sea Island. During the past week the cotton market has been very firm, and within the last few days the lower grades have advanced 2@3c per lb, and the finer qualities from 1@2c. The offerings are unusually small. Good qualities meet with ready sales. In consequence of the low state of the rivers the receipts have been very light. Very few good fair lots are placed on the market. Ordinary we quote at 33@36c, low middling at 37@39c, and middling 40@41c. Receipts since September 30, 1865: Upland 3,681 bales, Sea Island 88 bales, Domestic 246 bales. Exports since September 30, 1865: Upplands 23,482 bales Sea Island, 1422 bales domestics, 2,604 bales. Stock on hand October 6, 1865: Upplands 1,424 bales, Sea Island 24 bales, domestics 108 bales.

Galveston cotton statement, September 23:

	This year.	1860-61.
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1865.....bales	13,857	3,168
Received at this port to date.....	7,349	7,678
Received at other ports.....	587	365
Total.....	21,743	11,211
Exported to Great Britain.....	333	....
Exported to New Orleans.....	1,965	585
Exported to New York.....	5,007	1,289
Exported to Boston.....	662	20
	7,967	1,844
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	14,776	9,867

We have the Liverpool weekly report, by the China, to September 28th, and the current business to the 30th. The highest point reached was on Saturday, the 30th, namely, 24d for middling Orleans.

We quote the following from the regular weekly report, in whose quotations the extreme advance attained is not included.

Extraordinarily large as were the sales last week, they have been slightly exceeded this; the average sales each day were 30,000 bales at advancing prices until yesterday, when, pending the quarterly stock-taking, there was a pause, and some irregularity in prices, the advance in the Bank rate of discount to 4½ per cent tending to increase the quietness; but on the declaration of the stocks to-day (which only exceeded the estimate by about 8,800 bales) the market again became quite excited, and to-day's sales amount to 35,000 bales, closing at 1d per lb. over yesterday's prices, making an advance of 3d per lb. on the week. It will be seen by the table above that the actual stock of Cotton is only 261,500 bales, against 518,480 bales at the same period last year: and when the difference in prices at the two periods is taken into account, the above advance would appear justifiable.

QUOTATIONS.

	Upplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	19	20	20	21
Good ordinary.....	21	22	21½	22
Low Middling.....	22	22½	22½	23
Middling.....	22½	23	23	23½
Good Middling.....	23	23½	23	24
Middling Fair.....	—	—	—	—
Fair.....	—	26	—	42

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Specula- tion	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	7,520	720	1,230	9,470	242,500	210,900
East Indian.....	49,610	17,780	70,870	138,260	1,435,990	982,590
Brazilian.....	6,850	2,670	1,560	11,070	266,270	167,790
Egyptian.....	12,080	1,070	5,270	18,420	590,690	275,670
Other sorts.....	5,370	930	5,810	11,610	347,810	343,020
Total.....	81,430	28,170	84,230	188,830	2,684,860	1,979,970

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	6,059	201,172	159,209
East Indian.....	5,181	799,566	878,069
Brazilian.....	3,909	241,056	171,688
Egyptian.....	8,181	320,960	263,776
Other Sorts.....	1,511	205,469	296,888
Total.....	24,841	1,768,823	1,769,580

STOCKS.

COTTON AT SEA.

	This Day.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	20,710	22,880	....	....
East Indian.....	156,190	849,450	259,000	336,000
Brazilian.....	23,570	20,010	Piculs.	Piculs.
Egyptian.....	37,620	34,700	7,000	176,000
Other Sorts.....	23,010	91,390	....	....
Total.....	261,000	618,430	....	....

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been feverish and unsettled. The advance on Liverpool as advised by the China, had the effect to bring from the West a considerable renewal of speculative orders, by which the downward tendency early in the week has been checked, and some advance established in Flour and Wheat. A further advance is now anticipated in the Liverpool markets. The receipts at the Western markets are on a vastly increased scale, and there is now not the slightest danger of any deficiency except in the finer qualities of Winter Wheats, but it is quite certain that the navigation will close upon us, with very deficient stocks of Wheat. Of Flour no accumulation is necessary, for the railroads can keep up supplies; and it is not improbable that we shall have large deliveries of grain at and by the way of New Orleans. The rates of freights by that route promise to be very favorable.

At to-day's market, flour and wheat were firmer—the latter speculative. Corn and oats were lower. Barley and Rye unchanged.

The following are closing quotations—

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	...per bbl.	\$8 00 @ \$8 30
do Extra State.....	8 60	@ 9 00
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	9 10	@ 9 30
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 75	@ 11 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	12 00	@ 16 00
do Southern, supers.....	9 50	@ 11 65
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	11 75	@ 15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 60	@ 12 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 25	@ 6 75
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 90	@ 5 15
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 75	@ 1 80
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 77	@ 1 82
do Red Winter.....	2 20	@ 2 30
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 38	@ 2 40

Corn, Western Mixed.....		80 @	92
do Western White.....		.. @	..
do Western Yellow.....		.. @	95
do Southern Yellow.....		.. @	..
do Southern White.....		.. @	..
Rye, Western.....		1 10 @	..
do North River.....		1 12 @	1 15
Rye, Canada.....		1 14 @	1 16
Oats, Western.....		45 @	60
do State.....		58 @	60
do Canada.....		.. @	..
Barley.....		1 10 @	1 25
do Malt.....		1 40 @	1 50

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Oct. 7:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	49,367	446,621	958,434	891,450	64,443	49,334
Milwaukee.....	16,818	628,278	2,365	24,940	5,298	8,192
Toledo.....	34,021	61,850	83,216	11,634	1,660	2,441
Detroit.....	24,102	59,354	2,259	979	1,973	364
Cleveland.....	4,181	92,884	27,298	23,540	9,024	....

Totals..... 129,436 1,283,987 1,073,573 452,513 82,468 60,334
Previous week.. 128,828 1,077,790 1,191,919 462,477 188,498 90,051

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo, for the week ending Oct. 7, and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
To Buffalo.....	43,331	325,812	902,950	299,350	....	40,575
Oswego.....	....	181,952	44,700	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne.....	....	51,985	29,825	....	....	....
Ogdensburg.....	7,481	40,500	11,125	....	....	....
Dunkirk.....	15,256	....	....	10,400	....	....
Saganaw.....	55	1,250	....	....	....	....
Collingwood.....	....	....	53,950	....	....	....
Goderich.....	3,216	....	....	....	....	....
Sarnia.....	18,117	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston.....	....	55,246	19,100	....	....	....
Montreal.....	542	15,080	....	....	....	....
Oth. Can. pts.	51,500	....	....	....	....	....
Other ports.	2,681	8,469	57,200	45,660	....	....
By Railroad.....	9,854	11,702	....	5 125	4,746	4,018

Totals..... 95,513 742,996 1,118,850 329,935 4,746 44,493
Previous week.. 104,898 683,330 1,456,405 232,685 1,216 12,895

CHICAGO.—The following table shows the receipts during the past week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the receipts during the corresponding week in 1864—

	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1865.	Season, 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	49,367	25,603	767,420	937,350
Wheat, bu.....	446,621	221,777	5,999,966	9,303,609
Corn.....	958,434	128,499	21,020,453	11,997,130
Oats.....	891,450	598,629	6,647,426	9,701,180
Rye.....	49,334	21,073	724,775	762,965
Barley.....	64,443	36,801	607,802	572,723

The following table shows the shipment during the week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding week in 1864—

	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1865.	Season, 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	45,562	24,105	707,788	919,981
Wheat, bu.....	128,101	202,185	4,879,558	8,482,634
Corn, bu.....	1,066,450	108,275	19,952,584	11,087,761
Oats, bu.....	292,875	536,871	5,494,717	8,987,262
Rye, bu.....	40,493	99,439	218,210	520,740
Barley, bu.....	4,746	14,010	130,380	115,250

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, October 7th, and the corresponding time last year:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Total.....	16,485	628,078	24,910	2,308	5,763	8,192
Cor. time '64	5,477	155,456	31,093	2,228	7,724	523

Receipts and Shipments of flour and grain since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were:

	Receipts	Shipments
Since Jan. 1.	S' t'e '64.	Since Jan. 1. S' t'e '64
Flour, bbls.....	229,154	228,879
Wheat, bu.....	6,905,290	7,813,676
Oats, bu.....	407,886	767,001
Corn, bu.....	196,888	405,408
Barley, bu.....	90,121	128,184
Rye, bu.....	87,497	59,860

We have the following advices by the China to the 30th of September :

LIVERPOOL.—The weather since our last has been uninterrupted fine, though with a cooler temperature, especially in the mornings. As the new crop of Wheat is brought more freely to market, the want of

old and foreign for mixing becomes more apparent, and the demand from millers has been on a more extended scale, at hardening prices. The arrival of grain cargoes at ports of call have been numerous, but the demand for Wheat has been sufficiently active to cause an advance of 1s. per quarter; and the price of Indian Corn has been firmly maintained.

At Tuesday's market there was a good demand for Wheat, especially for fine Amber, which, being very scarce, commanded an advance of 3d. per cental; other descriptions were 2d. per cental dearer. Flour was in good request at an improvement of 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn was in moderate demand at about previous prices.

At to-day's market there was a good demand for Wheat at a further advance of 2d. per cental. Flour was also in good request at an improvement in price of 1s. per sack and 6d. per bbl, but the latter are getting very scarce. Indian Corn was quiet at Tuesday's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Flour.	Extra State	(per barrel)	s. d.	s. d.
do	Ohio.....	do	26	0 @ 27 0
do	Canadian.....	do	26	0 @ 27 6
do	Sour and Heated.....	do	21	0 @ 23 0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs.)	9 3 @	9	7
do	Amber Iowa.....	do	9	8 @ 9 10
do	Red and Amber Winter	do	9	6 @ 9 8
do	White-Western	d	10	0 @ 10 3
Indian Corn, Yellow.....(per 480 lbs.)	29	3 @	....	....
do	White.....	do	32	9 @ 23 0
do	Mixed.....	do	29	0 @ 29 3
Peas, Canadian.....(per 504 lbs.)	40	0 @	41	0
Oatmeal, do	23	0 @	24	0

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The Dry Goods Market was firm and steady up to Wednesday when the advance in cotton gave an impetus to the growing stiffness, and prices advanced for standard sheetings from 34 to 36 cents, and in some instances 37 cents is asked. There is a steady demand for goods, but no excitement. Standard goods are taken as soon as received by the agents, so that few accumulate. The product of the mills is light owing to the continued drought, but should the product increase goods must accumulate. The lower grades of goods are in rather better supply, and the advance is not in proportion to that of standard grades.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are firmer, and two cents higher than last week. The transactions have not been heavy, but there is a general confidence felt from the high price of cotton, and agents think, as a matter of course, prices of manufactured goods must sympathise with the raw material, although the mills have a six months supply of cotton on hand, and there is no probability that the advance on cotton will be maintained for any length of time.

AMORY, Indian Head A, Stark A, Atlantic A, P A, A H, and P H, and Appleton A, are held at 36. Kensington 40 inch at 40, Stafford 40 inch at 45, Conestago E 24, O 28, H 32, and R 34; Appleton B 45, C 34, D 35, W 40. Amoskeag and Pembroke are delivered at value, Augusta mills 4-4 35, 4-30, Pittsfield A and Rocky Point sheetings 30, Anchor 28, Live Oak J 28, A 33, C 31, and C C 33, Middlesex A 25, Portsmouth A 38, E 34, F 35, X X, 36, C 37, and Commonwealth 34 inch 37. Washington heavy 34, Warren 33, Massachusetts A 33, B 35, Medford 35, Newmarket 33 inch 33, 36 inch 35, Atlantic A L 37, P L 37, P E 35. Indian Orchard W 35, B B 36, N 37, A 38, and S 35. Stark M 33, Nashua extra A 34, Wachusets 35.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and Shirtings are firm, but show less advance in prices. The supply is less than the demand for standard goods, and lower grades are sold instead. Waltham L, 72 inch, is held at 95, W 42 inch 47, M 81 inch 105, and N 90 inch \$1 17. Amoskeag and Langdon mills are not in market. Bartlett Steam mills 33 inch 40, 5-4 52, 7-8 37, 4-4 45, Palace Mills 42, Gold Medal 43, Uxbridge imperial 45, Portsmouth Steam Co. F 31 inch 35, E 31 inch 34, P 26 inch 27, B 26 inch 22, Attawagan X X 47, do water twist 52, Bedford O 28, Chapman 36 inch 45, Kensington 36 inch 40, Baltic 34 inch 40, Grafton 31 inch 38, Hamlet mills 36 inch 42, Sunnyside 36 inch 42, Woodlawn 36 inch 40.

TICKINGS are in better demand and prices are firmer. Concord, 4-4 sell at 48, Passaic, 7-8, 36; West Branch, 4-4, 65; No. 2, 7-8, 42; Windsor, 7-8, 37; Henry Clay, 7-8, 35; Suanee, 4-4, 39; Pacific, 7-8, 52, do, 4-4, 65; Locust Grove, 4-4, 65; do, 7-8, 52.

STRIPES and CHECKS are called for steadily and prices are a little higher. Simpson & Son checks, No. 18, are held at 46, Louisiana plaid 34, Ringold fast plaid 32, Union, 33 inch by 3x3 and 6x3, 47, 24 inch by 3x3 and 6x3, 50; Willow Brook checks 37.

DENIMS have a good demand and ready sale at steady prices.

Pearl River sell at 65, Amoskeag, D, 65, and Manchester 45, Brunswick 30, Arkwright Mills blues 40, brown 45.

CORSET JEANS are in demand at firmer prices though not active. Newmarket sell at 32, Indian Orchard 32.

DRILLS are still abundant, but prices have advanced 2 a 3c. India sell at 37, Quimbang 32, Live Oak 32, Unions 25.

CANTON FLANNELS are in better demand, and prices have also advanced. The stock on hand is light. Aldrich sell at 50, Rockland 47, Columbia 40, Mt. Vernon 38, Nashua, A, 42.

PRINTING CLOTHS are scarce and sales, consequently, light, except for future delivery. The sales at Providence for the week amounted to 265,000 pieces 64x64 for immediate delivery at 24 a 25. Those to be made from January to May and July are firm at 20c.

PRINTS are in better supply and the demand is steady. There is as yet, no advance in prices to note. Merimacks are withdrawn from market. Garmers are held at 32, Amoskeag pinks 31, purple 30, dark and lights 29, mournings 28, Swiss ruby 30, Duchess B 27, Lowell dark and light 27, Wamsutta 25, Columbia full madders 28, Concord purples 30, Glen Cove full madders 23, Wauregan fancies 31, rubies 32, pinks 32, purples 32. Green Co fancies 31, Rabies 32, Spragues madders and rubies 32, blue and white 33, blue and orange 34, pinks and purples 33, shirting prints 33.

GINGHAM are in active request for the best makes, and the stock is well sold up. Prices remain as last week, Lancaster and Glasgow 35 cents.

ROLLED JACCONETS are in steady request at last weeks quotations. Slaters 31, White Rock 31, Lonsdale 29.

SILESIAS are not as active, and there is a better supply. Prices remain as last week. Alacians 44, Slaters plain 32, Indian Orchard 35 for narrow and 42 for wide.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are in steady demand and prices firm though there is no advance to note. Manchester 35, all wool and challis 55, Atlantic Coburg 34, fine 45 and 60, Pacific scarlet 40, do Amures 36.

WOOLEN GOODS are firmer in sympathy with the advance in cotton goods, but no noticeable advance in prices. The season for styles of light cloths, &c., has passed, but dark goods are active.

CLOTHS are firm, and the stock light. Cotton warp sells at \$2 65 for No. 1, \$2.55 for No. 2, and \$2.45 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers bring \$3.75 for light weight, and \$4 for heavy do.

CASSIMERES and SATINETS are firmer, and more active for leading styles. Millville bring \$2 25 a \$3 for all wool, and \$2 25 a \$2 75 for silk mixtures; Dighton do \$2 75, for plain and \$2 87 for fancy; Merchants' Woolen Co's do \$2 62 for 3-4 and \$5 25 for 6-4. Shaw's diagonal cassimeres were last delivered at \$1 75, for red mixed; do doeskins sell at \$1 65; Rochester grey have been sold at \$1 50; plough, loom, and anvil are sold to arrive at 70. Suffolk mills fancy cassimeres \$1 50 a \$3.00; 6-4 tricots \$2 75 for black and \$3 for brown do. Tip Top sell at \$1 30 for No. 1 and Lower Valley \$1 25.

FOREIGN GOODS are active and prices have strengthened during the week for better styles, while for lower grades there has been some reductions. At the auction sales of Messrs. Wilmerding & Mount, on Tuesday, a lot of woolens sold well for seasonable goods. Belgian black broad cloth \$2.50, Finsterwalder do \$3.25 a \$3.37, Aix la Chapelle blue doeskin \$4.62, Elbeuf fancy do \$5.25 a \$7; black tricots \$5, 6 4 black doeskins \$4.25, 6-4 fancy cassimeres \$4.75, 6-4 sup French do \$5.37, 6-4 English fancy coatings \$3, blue castors \$3.25 a \$4, do Eskimos \$5.12 a \$5.30, dahila do \$4.62, superfine coatings \$6 a \$6.25, super chinchilla \$4.75 a \$5.12, super valours \$4.75, black Union cloth \$1.85 a \$2.25.

At a sale of woven dress goods, etc., by Messrs. Haggerty & Co., on Tuesday, silks and shawls were sold at good prices, but medium and low qualities of goods were sold at reduced figures.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 12, 1865, and the corresponding week of 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 12, 1865.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,455 \$574,939	268 \$80,383	272 \$1,161,026
do cotton...	417 75,718	27 6,403	1788 58,298
do silk...	337 210,946	51 35,315	632 100,935
do flax...	173 43,301	82 21,583	157 361,206
Miscellaneous dry goods...	261 74,138	48 20,297	259 136,290
Total.....	3673 \$1,044,143	446 \$163,981	6902 \$2,884,685

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING

THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	402	\$111,298	1087	\$453,429	268	\$84,827
do cotton...	191	53,628	119	34,972	57	15,789
do silk...	15	16,582	155	139,884	36	57,679
do flax...	765	132,082	904	87,383	177	49,133
Miscellaneous dry goods...	22	8,103	99	21,509	201	12,417
Total.....	1325	\$821,623	1854	\$737,085	734	\$199,845
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2673	1,044,142	446	163,981	6902	2,884,685
Total th'wn upon mark't	4068	\$1,365,765	1200	\$901,048	7626	\$3,064,530

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	273	\$107,492	625	\$241,080	516	\$296,138
do cotton...	84	28,386	195	69,452	127	40,572
do silk...	58	71,760	104	78,583	63	88,969
do flax...	543	114,658	875	164,475	379	115,750
Miscellaneous dry goods...	76	17,945	157	35,073	21	5,414
Total.....	1034	\$335,243	1985	588,612	1106	481,883
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2673	1,044,142	446	163,981	6902	2,884,685
Total entered at the port.	3707	\$1,373,383	2401	\$752,593	8008	\$3,368,518

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Oct. 12, 1865 :

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	
Woolens...	345 \$170,933	Gloves...	5 1,894
Cloths...	96 50,751	Worsted...	1054 467,083
Carpeting...	304 77,752	Delaines...	8 4,500
Blankets...	72 10,328	Hose...	20 7,621
Shawls...	27 19,914	Worsted y'n...	44 14,000
		Total...	3729 1,161,056

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons....	696 \$246,493	Velvets....	5 1,449	Gloves....	30 5,865
Colored...	593 158,807	Ribbons...	1 256	Spool...	131 35,084
Prints...	70 20,615	Laces...	16 6,359	Hose...	133 38,514
Gingham...	21 7,467	Braids & bds.	17 4,253		
Emb'd mus'n	36 12,790	Hdks...	40 7,364	Total...	1786 \$335,258

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks....	197 \$345,520	Velvets...	5 1,449	Gloves....	30 5,865
Crapes...	6 4,417	Ribbons...	1 256	Spool...	131 35,084
Plushes...	2 1,500	Laces...	16 6,359	Hose...	133 38,514
Velvets...	34 34,723	Cravats...	3 1,893	Silk & w'rd...	19 14,406
Total.....		Raw...	89 62,757	Silk & cotton...	57 32,595

639 \$600,925

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linens....	1359 \$309,000	Hdks...	29 20,617	Hemp yarn...	67 8,498
Laces....	5 10,313	Thread...	41 12,688	Total.....	1501 \$361,906

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath.gloves.	32 \$39,841	Clothing...	25 5,743	Straw goods.	73 19,193
Kid gloves...	9 11,188	Embroideri'a.	35 37,630	Feath & flow.	35 6,404
Matting....	4 643	Millinery.	2 232	Susp & elast.	12 6,475
Oil cloth....	11 902	Corsets...	22 7,989		
Total.....					259 \$136,290

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.		
Woolens....	34 \$15,874	Blankets...	91 9,243	
Cloths...	1 501	Shawls...	4 2,417	
Carpeting...	6 1,609	Worsted...	84 37,383	
Total.....				263 \$84,827

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons....	25 \$8,179	Prints....	8 2,142	Hdks...	13 2,882
Colored...	7 1,697	Velvets....	4 939		
Total.....					57 \$15,789

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks....	16 \$29,590	Ribbons....	2 2,295	Laces....	6 4,398
Crapes...	2 1,466				
Total.....					56 \$37,679

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linens....	176	148,951	
Thread....			
Total.....			177 \$49,133

MISCELLANEOUS.

Matting....	130	Embroidery..	1 364	Straw goods.	80 11,449
Total.....					901 \$12,417

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.		
Woolens....	96 \$44,708	Shawls...	24 16,396	
Blankets...	37 11,520	Worsted...	168 73,053	
Carpeting...	15 3,453	Hose...	35 11,413	
Total.....				516 \$366,188

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons....	31 \$12,895	Gingham...	4 1,077	Hose...	18 4,460
Colored...	70 18,409	Laces...	2 1,339		
Prints....	5 1,844	Gloves...	2 548	Total.....	137 \$40,573
Total.....					

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks....	45 \$69,865	Ribbons....	8 8,867	Gloves....	4 1,751

<tbl_r cells="6"

[October 14, 1856.]

Venetian red, (N. C.)	per cwt.	4 50	per lb.	5 50
Carmine, city made	per lb.	20 00	per lb.	25 00
China clay	per ton	..	per lb.	40 00
Chalk	per bbl.	..	per lb.	5 00
Chrome yellow	per lb.	15	per lb.	42

Petroleum	Duty:	crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity	per gall.	33
Refined, free	per lb.	81
do in bond	per lb.	61
Naphtha, refined	per lb.	59
Residuum	per bbl.	7 50
20	per lb.	8 00

Plaster Paris	Duty:	lump, free; calcined, 20 per cent ad val.
Blue Nova Scotia	per ton	..
White Nova Scotia	per ton	4 00
Calcedite, eastern	per bbl.	..
Calcedite, city mills	per ton	..
20	per lb.	2 50

Provisions	Duty:	cheese and butter, 4 cents each and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces. Free.
The market has been unsteady during the week, especially with Pork and Closes lower.		
Beef, plain mess	per bbl.	10 50
do mess, extra, (new)	per bbl.	13 50
do prime mess	nominal	..
do India	nominal	..
do India mess	nominal	..
Pork, mess	per bbl.	34 75
do prime mess	per bbl.	30 00
do mess, Western	..	..
do prime, West'n, (old and new)	per bbl.	30 00
Lard, in bbls.	per lb.	24
do kettle rendered	..	29
Hams, pickled	per lb.	20
do dry salted	per lb.	20
Shoulders, pickled	per lb.	16 1/2
do dry salted	..	..
Beef hams	per bbl.	nominal

Rags—(Domestic).		
White, city	per lb.	10 1/2
Seconds	per lb.	5 1/2
City colored	per lb.	2 1/2
Canvas	per lb.	10 1/2
Country mixed	per lb.	5 1/2

Rice—Duty:	cleaned, 2 cents per lb.; paddly 10 cents, and uncleansed 2 cents per lb.
Carolina	per 100 lb.
East India, dressed	9 50

Salt—Duty:	sack, 24 cents per 100 lb.; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.
Turks Islands	per bush.
Cadiz	..
Liverpool, ground	per sack
do fine, Ashton's	..
do fine, Worthington's	..
do fine, Jeffrey's	..
do fine, Marshall's	..
Onondaga, com. fine	bbls.
do do do	210 lb. bags
do do do	..
Solar coarse	..
Fine screened	..
do	pkgs.
F. F.	240 lb. bags

Saltpetre—Duty:	crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; ultrate soda, 1 cent per lb.
Refined, pure	per lb.
Crude	14 1/2
Nitrate soda	7

Seeds—Duty:	linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb.; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb.; and grass seeds, 30 per cent ad val.
Clover	per lb.
Timothy, reaped	per bush.
Flaxseed, Amer. rough	2 50
Linseed, American, clean	per toe
do American, rough	per bush
do Calcutta	3 70
do Bombay	3 15

Shot—Duty:	2 1/2 cents per lb.
Drop and Buck	per lb.

Spices—Duty:	maize, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (all cash.)
Cassia, in mats	per lb.
Ginger, race and African	..
Mace	..
Nutmegs, No. 1	(gold)
Pepper	(gold)
Pimento, Jamaica	(gold)
Cloves	(gold)

Spices—Duty:	peppermint, 10 cents from the small stock.
Cinnamon	..

Steel—Duty:	bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 24 cents; over 7 cents and not above, 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 34 cents per lb and 10 per cent ad val.
English, cast, per lb.	(gold)
German	(gold)
American, spring	..
English, spring	..

Sugar—Duty:	on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 81; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 24 cents per lb.
Sugar	firm with but a limited supply and a slight advance.
New Orleans	per lb.
St. Croix	..
Porto Rico	13

Cuba—Muscavado	..
Fair refining	13 1/2
Good refining	13
Fair to good grocery	14 1/2
Havana, White	17
do Yellow and Brown	13 1/2
Manila	13 1/2
Brazil, brown	13 1/2
Melado	9
Loaf	..
Crushed	..
Ground	..
White coffee, A	..
Yellow coffee	16 1/2

Sumac—Duty:	10 per cent ad val.
Silky	..

Tallow—Duty:	1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.
American, prime, country and city	per lb.

Tea—Duty:	25 cents per lb.
Hyson, Common to fair	1 10
do Superior to fine	1 40
do Ex fine to finest	1 55
Young Hyson, Canton made	..
do Common to fair	90
do Superior to fine	1 20
do Ex fine to finest	1 30
Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made	..
do Com. to fair	1 20
do Sup. to fine	1 45
do Ex f. to finest	1 70
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made	..
do Com. to fair	60
do Sup. to fine	75
do Ex f. to finest	85
Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair	1 05
do do Sup'r to fine	1 20
do do Ex f. to finest	1 30
Oolong, Common to fair	80
do Superior to fine	1 00
do Ex fine to finest	1 40
Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair	55
do do Sup'r to fine	75
do do Ex f. to finest	1 00
Orange Pecco, Common to fine	75

Tin—Duty:	pig, bars, and block, 15 per cent ad val.
Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.	..
Banca	(gold)
Straits	(gold)
English	(gold)
Plates, charcoal L. C. (gold) per box	9 12 1/2
do I. C. coke	11 00
do 13 00	..

Tobacco—Duty:	leaf 38 cents per lb.; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.
Lugs (light and heavy)	per lb. (gold)
Common leaf do	..
Medium do do	81
Good do do	101
Fine do do	13
Selections do do	18
Conn. selected wrappers	45
do prime wrappers	40
do fair wrappers	25
do fillers	8
New York running lots	10
Ohio do	10
Pennsylvania do	8
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	nominally
Yara	75
do fillers	95
Manufactured—10s and 12s—Best	65
do Medium	57 1/2
do Common	50
1/2 lbs.—(dark) Best	65
do do Medium	57 1/2
do do Common	45
lbs. (Western)—Ex. fine, bright	90
do do Fine	90
do do Medium	80
do do Common	70
Navy lbs.—Best	75
do Medium	65
do Common	57 1/2
Navy 1/2 lbs.—Best	75
do Medium	65
do Common	57 1/2
Navy 1/4 lbs.—Best	75
do Medium	65
do Common	57 1/2
Sheet—To HAVRE:	..

Flour	..
Potash	..
do Bark and	..
Corn bulk and bags	..
Petroleum	..
Heavy goods	..
Oil	..
Beef	..
Pork	..
Wheat	..
Corn	..
To GLASGOW:	..

Flour	..
Wheat	..
Corn bulk and bags	..
Petroleum	..
Heavy goods	..
Oil	..
Beef	..
Pork	..
Wheat	..
Corn	..
To HAVRE:	..

Cotton	..
Hops	..
do Bark and	..
Measurement goods	..
Wheat, in shipper's bags	..
Flour	..
Petroleum	..
Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc.	..
Ashes, pot and pearl	..

To SAN FRANCISCO by clippers:	..
Measurement goods	..
do foot	45
Heavy goods	..
do	1

Spelter—Duty:	in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb.

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="3" maxcspan

The Railway Monitor.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This road which extends from Blairsville on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Freeport on the Alleghany river, is now completed and ready for use. At Freeport it strikes the line of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, running thence to Pittsburg and Kittanning and now in process of extension beyond the latter point to the Oil Region. This branch has been built by the Pennsylvania Company, and will be worked by them as an avenue for the coal, iron and petroleum trade between the Alleghany valley and Philadelphia. The country between Freeport and Blairsville with its rich resources will also by this means have direct access to Pittsburg, where the trade of the region has hitherto mostly concentrated, while at the same time it will be opened to the markets of the East. The coal interests are yet only partially developed, but this road will do much to bring them into active operation.

SCINDE (INDIA) RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report states: In the commercial crisis through which India, but more especially the western portion, has recently passed, the proprietors will be prepared to learn that the traffic on the Scinde Railway has suffered. The trade of the country has been affected by the prevalence of sickness, the heat during the season just ended having been unusually severe, and cholera having carried off numbers of the population. The following is a statement of traffic since the opening of line:

Year.	Period.	Passengers.	Goods, &c.	Total.
1861 (18th May to 31st Dec.)	...	£6,717	£12,643	£19,361
1862	...	12,605	50,281	62,887
1863	...	15,324	85,139	100,463
1864	...	16,750	77,794	94,544
1865 (to 30th June)	...	8,249	30,573	38,822
		£59,645	£256,834	£316,029

The Punjab Railway being now opened for traffic throughout its entire length, a system of through booking between the Scinde and Punjab railways has been arranged. The survey of the Indus Valley line has been completed, and the left bank of the river has been chosen for the works. The length of this new line between Kotree and Mooltan is 480 miles.

ERIE RAILWAY.—The following directors were re-elected on Tuesday, the 10th of October, 1865, by a vote of about \$18,000,000 out of \$24,000,000, the combined common and preferred capital: Samuel Marsh, Daniel Drew, John Arnot, William B. Skidmore, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory, Ralph Mead, Ambrose S. Murray, William Evans, J. C. Bancroft Davis, H. L. Pierson, D. A. Cushman, Alexander S. Diven, Thomas W. Gale, Isaac N. Phelps, J. F. D. Lanier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This commences at Omaha, and is being vigorously constructed; and as yet no Government bonds have been issued to it or asked for it. John A. Dix is President; Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President; John J. Cisco, Treasurer. It is believed 100 miles of this road, west of Omaha, will be in running order next June. President Johnson has decided to approve the change of route recently proposed for the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha, the company having acceded to the condition that the grade of the road shall thereby be reduced to thirty feet to the mile between the Missouri River and the Platte Valley. By the route originally contemplated, the grade was upward of seventy feet to the mile.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—The bonded debt of this company was reduced on the 1st inst. to \$143,000 by the decline of the sinking fund, and the probability is that this amount will be extinguished before the close of the year by its conversion into the first preferred shares, which are now selling at 105 a 106.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.		Chicago & Northwestern.		Chicago and Rock Island.		Cleveland and Pittsburgh.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(261 m.)	(261 m.)	(261 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	Jan.	\$232,208	\$273,876	\$140,094	\$158,735
101,355	154,418	262,588	Feb.	202,321	317,889	130,225	175,483
104,375	195,803	288,159	Mar.	221,709	390,355	122,512	248,150
128,064	162,723	263,149	April.	240,051	371,461	126,798	185,013
129,301	178,786	312,316	May.	280,209	406,580	144,995	198,679
145,548	206,090	343,985	June.	359,888	565,145	170,937	243,175
149,137	224,357	315,944	July.	275,506	482,054	139,142	224,980
157,948	296,546	391,574	Aug.	299,607	519,906	160,306	271,140
170,044	320,381	399,603	Sep.	473,186	969,605	210,739	331,494
170,910	320,879	—	Oct.	551,122	708,714	216,080	324,865
156,869	307,903	—	Nov.	435,945	706,496	196,435	336,617
153,394	252,015	—	Dec.	404,183	545,943	201,134	321,087
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	Year.	3,975,935	5,905,383	1,959,367	3,095,470
		—	Year.	—	—	—	—
1,699,481	13,429,642	—	Year.	3,726,140	4,874,556	4,571,028	6,390,447
Erie Railway.		Hudson River.		Illinois Central.		Marietta and Cincinnati.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(734 m.)	(734 m.)	(734 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)
\$845,985	\$984,837	\$908,341	Jan.	\$458,938	\$801,231	\$239,944	\$327,900
889,990	984,132	886,508	Feb.	425,047	472,240	271,085	416,688
956,445	1,144,508	1,240,626	Mar.	366,802	424,028	275,643	452,555
944,669	1,079,507	1,072,120	April.	270,676	278,440	289,224	427,797
848,788	299,268	326,279	May.	244,771	281,759	334,687	454,604
717,149	1,041,975	1,287,528	June.	269,209	310,049	407,992	510,700
731,349	994,217	1,352,808	July.	190,264	275,726	439,929	527,888
687,099	1,105,364	1,364,136	Aug.	211,561	305,585	511,353	601,548
516,501	1,301,005	—	Sep.	268,100	320,900	478,576	596,295
965,594	1,222,568	—	Oct.	302,174	340,900	486,493	611,391
1,094,649	1,224,000	—	Nov.	295,750	340,738	487,679	651,141
1,085,521	1,334,317	—	Dec.	454,551	507,353	424,531	608,402
—	—	—	Year.	3,726,140	4,874,556	4,571,028	6,390,447
1,699,481	13,429,642	—	Year.	—	—	—	—
Michigan Central.		Mich. So. North and Indiana.		Mil. and Prairie du Chien.		New York Central.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)
\$342,073	\$252,435	\$306,938	Jan.	\$248,784	\$256,800	\$67,130	\$102,749
245,855	278,648	279,137	Feb.	320,508	304,445	366,361	115,135
226,482	348,805	344,228	Mar.	287,227	338,454	413,322	44,925
238,495	338,276	337,240	April.	268,613	330,651	366,345	88,291
236,453	271,553	401,456	May.	264,835	267,126	353,194	140,418
306,291	665,780	365,668	June.	241,236	315,253	402,122	166,747
190,538	263,344	329,105	July.	189,145	279,129	309,083	189,547
215,449	346,781	413,501	Aug.	288,012	355,364	474,706	207,409
308,168	408,445	476,661	Sep.	308,106	402,219	484,173	177,557
375,488	410,802	—	Oct.	375,567	389,330	—	106,689
329,794	405,510	—	Nov.	332,360	448,934	149,099	—
306,186	376,470	—	Dec.	348,048	411,806	117,013	—
3,148,945	3,966,046	—	Year.	3,302,541	4,120,391	1,947,258	1,711,981
—	—	—	Year.	—	—	—	—
5,129,954	7,130,465	—	Year.	594,300	827,615	1,534,913	2,084,074
—	—	—	Year.	—	—	—	—

St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.	1863.	1864.	1865.	St. Louis, Wabash & Western.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(249 m.)	(249 m.)	(249 m.)	(249 m.)
\$109,603	\$100,360	\$100,360	\$100,360	\$84,591	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$144,084
361,519	547,297	696,738	696,738	147,485	133,908	91,971	95,843
461,965	587,511	681,000	681,000	110,310	149,403	100,540	100,540
463,987	588,066	728,107	728,107	60,361	60,361	60,361	60,361
437,094	535,751	601,288	601,288	44,885	72,452	91,173	102,086
305,545	532,911	650,311	650,311	72,452	157,786	160,299	123,987
250,758	506,640	612,197	612,197	49,673	71,309	90,060	128,987
407,077	625,547	718,016	718,016	51,381	84,483	—	144,001
463,509	675,360	—	Sep.	—	—	134,272	137,010
505,814	701,352	—	Oct.	76,186	83,946	155,417	152,585
460,300	691,556	—	Nov.	—	—	205,054	156,388
487,649	914,052	—	Dec.	—	—	144,942	194,525
—	—	—	Dec.	162,921	304,726	162,570	265,154
5,129,954	7,130,465	—	Year.	594,300	827,615	1,534,913	2,084,074
—	—	—	Year.	—	—	—	—
5,129,954	7,130,465	—	Year.	594,300	827,615	1,534,913	2,084,074
—	—	—	Year.	—	—	—	—

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bld.			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bld.
Railroad:											
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>											
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pr.)	\$3,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879		97						
2d do	2,000,000	7	do 1882								
Eastern Coal Fields Branch	400,000	7	do 1882								
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N.Y.)	1,000,000	7	do 1879		97						
2d do	777,500	7	do 1881								
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do 1876		97						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883								
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>											
Dollar Bonds	968,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866	85	86						
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1875								
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>											
Mortgage (S. E.) of 1824	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc 1867	97	100 $\frac{1}{4}$						
do do 1835	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July 1875	100	100 $\frac{1}{4}$						
do do 1850	700,000	6	do 1880	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	101						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1888	102 $\frac{1}{4}$							
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>											
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July 1866								
1st do extended	422,000	7	do 70-75								
2d do do	116,000	7	do 1870								
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do 1870								
2d o do	347,000	7	do								
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>											
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	Jn'e & Dec. 1867								
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep. 1885								
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug. 1877								
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>											
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871								
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>											
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1865	99	...						
1st do	200,000	6	do 1865								
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870								
2d do	100,000	6	do 1870								
<i>Sinking Fund Bonds:</i>											
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>											
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	96						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>											
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Jn'e & Dec. 1877								
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov. 1872								
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>											
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866								
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July 1869-72								
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do 1870								
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>											
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1883	90							
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889								
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	Jn'e & Dec. 1893	89 $\frac{1}{4}$							
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>											
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873								
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879								
<i>Calavissa:</i>											
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1882								
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>											
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1870	101							
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	105	108						
<i>Central Ohio:</i>											
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1890	92							
1st d. E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov. 1890								
2d do	600,000	7	M'ch & Sep. 1865								
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1885								
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876								
Income	1,192,200	7	do 57-62		41						
<i>Cheshire:</i>											
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July 95-98	90							
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>											
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	96	98						
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	85	88						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888	85	85						
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>											
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	112						
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do 1883								
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860).	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep. 1890								
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>											
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1894								
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>											
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1896	92							
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>											
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1885	93	100						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do 1885	88	88						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863		86						
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do 1890								
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1865	80							
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>											
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	100	102						
2d do	379,000	7	do 1867								
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>											
1st Mortgage	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880	100							
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>											
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov. 1893								
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>											
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July 1890								
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>											
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1873								
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep. 1864								
3d do	648,200	8	do 1875								
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>											
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1880								
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do 1878								
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburgh:</i>											
2d Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep. 1873	87							
3d do convertible	1,725,500	7	do 1875	87							
4th do	1,108,740	6	do 1892	77	74						
<i>Cleveland and Toledo:</i>											
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,802,000	7	Jan. & July 1885	96	100						
<i>Connecticut River:</i>											
1st Mortgage	250,000	6	M'ch & Sep. 1873								
<i>Connecticut and Passaic River:</i>											
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jn'e & Dec. 1876	90	92 $\frac{1}{4}$						
<i>Cumberland Valley:</i>											
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct. 1904								
2d do do	109,500	8	do 1904								
<i>Dayton and Michigan:</i>											
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & July 1867								
2d do	2,655,500	8	do 1881								
3d do	642,000	7	do 18-								
Toledo Depot Bonds	162,500	7	do 18-								
<i>Delaware:</i>											
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1875								
<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>											
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July 1875	101	103						
2d do	600,000	7	M'ch & Sep. 1881	105	105						
Lackawanna and Western	900,000	7	Jan. & July 1871	99	102						
<i>N. Haven, N. London & Stonington:</i>											
1st Mortgage	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep. 1861								
2d do	900,000	6	Jan. & July 1868								

October 14, 1865.]

THE CHRONICLE.

507

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

MARKET Bld. Ask'd	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
			Rate.	Payable.				Principal payable.	Payable.		
Railroad:											
	New Haven and Northampton :										
	1st Mortgage.....	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869						
	1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873						
	New Jersey :										
	Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873						
	New London Northern :										
	1st Mortgage.....	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871						
	New York Central :										
	Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92					
	Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887						
	Real Estate Bonds.....	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	85					
	Subscr. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	85					
	Sink. Fund B'd (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100					
	Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	103	105				
	New York and Harlem :										
	1st Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102					
	Consolidated Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883	93					
	3d Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	do	1888	93					
	New York and New Haven :										
	Plain Bonds.....	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866						
	Mortgage Bonds.....	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875						
	New York, Providence and Boston :										
	1st Mortgage.....	283,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873	75					
	Northern Central :										
	Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	86½				
	York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877	98					
	Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds.....	150,000	6	do	1866						
	Northern New Hampshire :										
	Plain Bonds.....	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874						
	North Pennsylvania :										
	Mortgage Bonds.....	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	86	87				
	Chattel Mortgage.....	360,000	10	do	1887						
	North-Western Virginia :										
	1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98½	100				
	2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	98	98				
	3d do (" do " do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98					
	3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	30	30				
	Worcester and Worcester :										
	General Mortgage.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874						
	Steamboat Mortgage.....	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1874						
	Ogdensburg and L. Champlain :										
	1st Mortgage.....	1,404,000	7	April & Oct	1880	90	92				
	2d do (now stock)					32½					
	Ohio and Mississippi :										
	1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	80					
	1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1873	80					
	2d do (" do " do)	750,000	7	do	1870						
	Oneida and Syracuse :										
	1st Mortgage.....	311,500	7	Jan. & July	1870-80						
	Pacific :										
	Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1872-87	100					
	Panama :										
	1st Mortgage, sterling.....	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870						
	1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875						
	2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872						
	Peninsula :										
	1st Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	McH & Sept	1884	70	79				
	Pennsylvania :										
	1st Mortgage.....	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	103	104				
	2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	98½					
	2d do, sterling	2,283,400	6	do	1875						
	Philadelphia and Baltimore Central :										
	1st Mortgage.....	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876						
	Philadelphia and Erie :										
	1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877						
	1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	91½					
	3d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901						
	Phila., Germant., & Norristown :										
	Consolidated Loan.....	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865						
	Philadelphia and Reading :										
	Convertible Bonds of 1836	292,500	6	do	1885						
	Dollar Bonds of 1849	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867						
	do do 1861	182,400	5	do	1880	91½	91½				
	do do 1843-4-8-9	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	91					
	Sterling Bonds of 1843	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871						
	Dollar Bonds, convertible	1,521,000	6	do	1880						
	Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	976,800	6	do	1880						
	Philadelphia and Trenton :										
	1st Mortgage.....	60,000	7	do	1886						
	Philadelphia, Wilm., & Baltimore :										
	Mortgage Loan.....	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868						
	Pittsburg and Connellsville :										
	1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884						
	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago :										
	1st Mortgage.....	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889						
	Pittsburg and Newbernville :										
	1st Mortgage.....	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	104	105				
	2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95	96				
	3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	86					
	Raritan and Delaware Bay :										
	1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	1,000,000	7	McH & Sept	1888						
	2d do	250,000	7	do	1888						
	Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876						
	Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg :										
	1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874						
	2d do { do do	280,000	7	do	1862						
	1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	McH & Sept	1871						
	2d do { do do	800,000	7	do	1880						
	Rutland and Burlington :										
	1st Mortgage.....	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	70					
	2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	23½					
	3d do	440,000	7	do	1863	23½					
	Sacramento Valley :										
	1st Mortgage.....	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875						
	2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881						
	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute :										
	1st Mortgage.....	2,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894	90					
	2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	80					
	2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	76					
	Southerly, Dayton and Cincinnati :										
	1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	Feb. & Aug	1900	....					
	Bonds and Scrip	201,500	7	May & Nov.	1875						
	Southerly, Mansfield and Newark :										
	1st Mortgage.....	75,593	6	Feb. & Aug	1878						
	1,390,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	....					
	Mariposa Mining :										
	1st Mortgage.....	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1867						
	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1878	....					
	Pennsylvania Coal :										
	1st Mortgage.....	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871						
	Quicksilver Mining :										
	1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873						
	2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1870						

[October 14, 1865.]

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.		
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.	
Railroad.												
Albany and Susquehanna.	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.	100	788,047				
Allegheny Valley.	50	1,947,600				New York Central.	100	34,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	100	100%
Alton and St. Louis.	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 ^{1/4}		New York and Harlem.	50	5,085,050				
Atlantic & Great Western N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred.	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	75	***
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3	114 ^{1/2}	111
do do Ohio.	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven.	100	2,980,889	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	114 ^{1/2}	111
Baltimore and Ohio.	100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	116 ^{1/2}	New York Providence & Boston.	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	117 ^{1/2}	110
Washington Branch.	100	1,650,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5	127	Ninth Avenue.	100	795,360				
Bellefonte Line.	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire.	100	3,068,400	June and Dec.	June 3	87	88
Belvidere, Delaware.	100	997,112				Northern Central.	100	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Oct. 2	88 ^{1/2}	84
Berkshire.	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1 ^{1/4}		North Pennsylvania.	50	3,150,150				
Blossburg and Corning.	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2 ^{1/2}		Norwich and Worcester.	100	2,328,600	Jan. and July	July 4	100	101
Boston, Hartford and Erie.	100	8,500,000				Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.	100	3,077,000				
Boston and Lowell.	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3	98	Ohio and Mississippi.	100	21,250,000				
Boston and Maine.	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	114	do preferred.	100	2,979,000	January.	Jan. 7	70	74
Boston and Providence.	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	134	Old Colony and Newport.	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4	109	109
Boston and Worcester.	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 ^{1/2}	127	Oswego and Syracuse.	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	27	26
Brooklyn Central.	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship).	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	237	240
Brooklyn City.	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 ^{1/2}		Peninsula.	100					
Brooklyn City and Newtown.	100	366,000				Pennsylvania.	50	20,000,000	May and Nov.	May. 5	122	122 ^{1/2}
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 ^{1/2}		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.	100	218,100				
Buffalo and State Line.	100	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	190	Philadelphia and Erie.	50	5,013,054				
Burlington and Missouri River.	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading.	50	20,723,323	Mar. and Nov.	Mar.	53	54 ^{1/2}
Camden and Amboy.	100	6,473,400	Jan. and July	July. 5		Phila., Germant' n, & Norrist' n.	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 4	110	110
Camden and Atlantic.	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 5	135	137
do do preferred.	50	682,600				Pittsburg and Connellsville.	100	1,770,414				
Cape Cod.	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 ^{1/2}		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 ^{1/2}	100%	100%
Catawissa.	50	1,150,000				Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	96	96
do preferred.	50	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 ^{1/2}		Providence and Worcester.	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 ^{1/2}		
Central of New Jersey.	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 ^{1/2}		Racine and Mississippi.	100	2,360,700				
Central Ohio.						Raritan and Delaware Bay.	100	1,200,000				
Cheshire (preferred).	100	2,085,925				Reading and Columbia.	50	501,380				
Chester Valley.	50	871,900				Rensselaer and Saratoga.	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4		
Chicago and Alton.	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 ^{1/2}		Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5		
Chicago and Great Eastern.	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 6		Rutland and Burlington.	100	2,323,376				
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.	100	1,000,000				Saint Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.	100	2,300,000				
Chicago and Milwaukee.	100	2,250,000				do do pref.	100	2,000,000	Annually.	May. 7	30	40
Chicago and Northwestern.	100	11,990,520				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati.	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3		
Chicago and Rock Island.	500	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3 ^{1/2}		Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.	100	882,571				
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.	100	1,106,125				Second Avenue (N. Y.).	100	550,000	Apr. and Oct.	July 5	63	63
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May. 4		Shamokin Valley and Pottsville.	100	889,450	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3		
Cleveland, Columbus & Ashla.	100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5		Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).	100	150,000	Quarterly.		135	138
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.	50	5,253,628	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 ^{1/2}		Tenth Avenue (N. Y.).	100	1,200,150	Jan. and July	July 6		
Cleveland and Toledo.	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Oct. 5 ^{1/2}		Third Avenue (N. Y.).	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Oct.		
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100					Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.	100	1,700,000				
Columbus and Xenia.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		do do 1 st pref.	100	1,000,000				
Covington and Lexington.	100	1,582,169	Jan. and July	July. 3 ^{1/2}		do do 2 ^d pref.	100	1,000,000				
Dayton and Michigan.	100	2,316,705				Toledo and Wabash.	50	2,442,350	June and Dec.	June 3		
Delaware.	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3 ^{1/2}		do do preferred.	50	984,700	June and Dec.	June 3 ^{1/2}	63	63
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.	50	6,892,950	Jan. and July	July ped.		Troy and Boston.	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 4		
Des Moines Valley.	100	550,000				Troy and Greenbush.	100	607,111				
Detroit and Milwaukee.	100	952,350				Utica and Black River.	100	274,400	June and Dec.	June 3		
do do pref.	100	1,500,000				Vermont and Canada.	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2		
Dubuque and Sioux City.	100	1,751,577				do do 3 ^d pref.	100	1,000,000				
do do pref.	100	1,982,180				Warren.	100	2,214,225				
Eastern (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Westchester and Philadelphia.	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	93 ^{1/2}	93 ^{1/2}
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct.		do do 4 th pref.	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	90	90
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2 ^{1/2}		North Branch.	100	138,086				
Elmira and Williamsport.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 ^{1/2}		do 5 th pref.	100	1,908,307				
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 ^{1/2}		do 6 th pref.	100	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 ^{1/2}	73 ^{1/2}	73 ^{1/2}
Erie.	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	90%	Susquehanna and Tide-Water.	100	2,050,070				
do preferred.	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 ^{1/2}		Union.	100	2,750,000				
Fitchburg.	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	107	do preferred.	100					
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F.	100	750,000	April and Oct.	Oct 5		West Branch and Susquehanna.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5		
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	100	1,900,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg.	100	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1		
Hartford and New Haven.	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	160	Wyoming Valley.	50	700,000	Quarterly.	Sept. 4		138
Housatonic.	100	920,000				Canal.						
do preferred.	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		American and Delaware.	25	1,343,563				
Hudson River.	100	6,218,042	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	108 ^{1/2}	Chesapeake and Ohio.	25	8,228,595				
Huntingdon and Broad Top.	50	617,500				Delaware Division.	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	64	67
Illinois Central.	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug.	Aug 5 ¹⁰ & 137		Delaware and Hudson.	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10	147 ^{1/2}	148
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	50	1,689,900	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	120	Delaware Junction (Pa.).	100	398,910				
Indianapolis and Madison.	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Delaware and Raritan.	100		Jan. and July	July 5		
do do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Lancaster and Susquehanna.	50	300,000				
Jeffersonville.	50	1,015,907				Lehigh Navigation.	50	4,328,930	May and Nov.	May. 5	115 ^{1/2}	115
Joliet and Chicago.	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 ^{1/2}		Monongahela Navigation.	50	726,800				
Kennebec and Portland (new).	100	500,000				Morris (consolidated).	100	1,025,000				
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.	50	885,000				do preferred.	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	90	90
Lehigh Valley.	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	Oct. 3 ^{1/2}		North Branch.	50	138,086				
Lexington and Frankfort.	50	516,753	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2		do 2 ^d pref.	100	1,908,307				
Little Miami.	100	2,981,367	Jan. and July	July. 5	110	do 3 rd pref.	100	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 ^{1/2}	73 ^{1/2}	73 ^{1/2}
Little Schuylkill.	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	60	do 4 th pref.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5		
Louisville and Frankfort.	50	1,109,745	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2	90	do 5 th pref.	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	90	90
Louisville and Nashville.	100	5,605,834	May and Nov.	May. 4		do 6 th pref.	100	1,324,300				
McGregor Western.	100	2,800,000				do 7 th pref.	100	2,000,000				
Maine Central.	100	1,050,860				do 8 th pref.	100	1,000,000				
Marietta and Cincinnati.	50	2,023,484				do 9 th pref.	100	2,000,000				
do do 1 st pref.	50	6,305,404	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}		do 10 th pref.	100	1,000,000				
Manchester and Lawrence.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	107	do 11 th pref.	100	2,000,000				
Michigan Central.	100	6,315,906	Jan. and July	Ju. 4 ^{1/2} & 115 ^{1/2}		do 12 th pref.	100	1,000,000				
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	100	7,638,600	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ped.	74	do 13 th pref.	100	1,000,000				
do do gurban.	100	2,183,600	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	138	do 14 th pref.	100	1,000,000				
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.	100	2,988,073				do 15						

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are participating, and thus (?) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30'dys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic.	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Ains.	50 200,000	211,492	do	July 34 & 30	
Agricultural, (Watert'n').	50 50,000	132,248			
Albany.	30 150,000	187,467			
Albany City.	100 200,000	200,645			
American*.	100 200,000	203,363	Jan. and July.	July 34 & 30	
American Exchange.	100 200,000	319,027	March and Sep.	Sept. .5	
Arctic.	50 500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Astor.	25 250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50 300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sept. .5	
Baltic.	25 300,000	192,631	May and Nov.	May .5	
Beekman.	25 200,000	233,586	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .4	
Bowery.	25 300,000	150,000	June and Dec.	June .5	
Brevoort.	50 150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Broadway.	25 200,000	244,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .6	
Brooklyn (L. L.).	17 153,000	249,764	do	Aug. .10	
Capital City (Albany).	100 200,000	200,000			
Central Park.	100 150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
Citizens*.	50 300,000	474,177	Jan. and July.	July .5	
City.	70 210,000	196,652	Feb. and Aug.	Aug p. sh.	
Clinton.	100 250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Columbia*.	100 500,000	495,166	do		
Commerce.	100 200,000	258,385	July .5		
Commerce (Albany).	50 200,000	269,144	do		
Commercial.	100 250,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Commonwealth.	100 250,000	282,343	April and Oct.	April .5	
Continental*.	100 500,000	1,174,924	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Corn Exchange.	50 400,000	299,083	March and Sep.	Sep. .5	
Croton.	100 200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Eagle.	40 300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. .4	
Empire City.	100 200,000	946,853	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Excelsior.	50 200,000	255,112	do		
Exchange.	30 150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
Fr. Joint St'k (Meridian).	100 50,000	72,880	do		
Fremen's.	17 204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Fremen's Fund.	10 150,000	141,396	do		
Fremen's Trust (Bklyn).	10 150,000	169,340	do		
Fulton.	25 200,000	230,229	do		
Gallatin.	50 150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May .6	
Gehard.	100 200,000	241,942	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
Germany.	50 500,000	590,147	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Glenn's Falls.	10 100,000	159,602	do		
Globe.	50 200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Goodhue*.	100 200,000	221,062	do		
Greenwich.	25 200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
Grocers'.	50 200,000	214,373	March and Sep.	Sept. .5	
Guardian.	— 200,000	do			
Hamilton.	15 150,000	167,778	Jan. and July.	July .4	
Hanover.	50 400,000	491,869	do		
Harmony (F. & M.)†.	50 300,000	403,188	do		
Hoffman.	100 200,000	do			
Home.	100 2,000,000	2,929,628	Jan. and July.	July .5	139%
Hope.	50 200,000	214,017	do		
Howard.	50 300,000	433,998	do		
Humboldt.	100 200,000	234,925	do		
Importers' and Traders'.	50 200,000	213,413	do		
Indemnity.	100 150,000	159,052	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
International.	100 1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April .5	
Irving.	25 200,000	288,083	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
Jefferson.	30 200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep. .6	
King's County (Brook'n).	30 150,000	113,328	March and Sep.	Sept. .5	
Knickerbocker.	40 280,000	328,115	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Lafayette (Brooklyn).	50 150,000	157,483	do		
Lamar.	100 300,000	358,142	do		
Lenox.	25 150,000	184,916	March and Sep.	Sept. .5	
Long Island (Brooklyn).	50 300,000	298,778	Jan. and July.	July .10	
Lincol Fund.	50 1,000,000	do			
Lorillard*.	25 1,000,000	do			
Manhattan.	100 500,000	708,874	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Market*.	100 300,000	331,793	do		
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).	50 150,000	185,634	do		
Mechanics' and Traders'.	25 200,000	242,320	do		
Mercantile.	100 200,000	221,815	do		
Merchants'.	50 300,000	293,503	do		
Metropolitan*.	100 1,000,000	do			
Montauk (Brooklyn).	50 150,000	169,572	do		
Morris (and inland).	100 200,000	238,295	do		
Nassau (Brooklyn).	50 150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July .7	
National.	37% 200,000	249,874	do		
New Amsterdam.	25 300,000	348,467	do		
New World.	50 300,000	203,224	do		
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.).	100 100,000	110,905	do		
N. Y. Equitable.	35 210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	July .8	
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100 200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .6	
Niagara.	50 1,000,000	1,164,261	Jan. and July.	July .5	110
North American*.	50 1,000,000	do			
North River.	25 350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. .4	101%
Northwestern (Oswego).	50 150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Pacific.	25 200,000	244,289	do		
Park.	100 300,000	217,876	do		
Peter Cooper.	20 150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
People's.	20 150,000	185,496	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Phoenix*.	50 500,000	664,987	do		
Relief*.	50 300,000	249,750	do		
Revolving*.	100 300,000	451,551	do		
Renters*.	100 300,000	232,191	do		
Rutgers.	25 300,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	August .7	
St. Mark.	25 150,000	159,386	do		
St. Nicholas*.	25 150,000	156,707	do		
Security*.	50 1,000,000	1,241,874	do		
Standard.	50 300,000	268,085	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Star.	100 300,000	200,559	do		
Sterling*.	100 300,000	206,070	do		
Stuyvesant.	25 200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .5	
Tradesmen's.	25 150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July .5	
United States.	25 250,000	343,665	do		
Washington*.	50 400,000	600,537	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .4	
Western (Buffalo).	100 200,000	303,213	do		
Williamsburg City.	50 150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	July .5	
Yonkers and New York.	100 500,000	566,543	do		
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian*.	100 8,000,000	do			
Great Western*.	100 1,000,000	3,177,457	do		
Mercantile Mutual*.	100 640,000	1,322,469	do		
Washington*.	100 267,400	561,689	do		

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.
Atlantie. (6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	N. Y. Mutual. (6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864.	2,559,580	@	Scrip of 1859.	188,570	@
"	2,706,060	@	"	1860	@
Limit \$1,000,000.			Orient Mutual. (6 p. c. Mar.)		
			Scrip of 1859.	138,570	@
			"	1861	@
			"	1862	@
			"	1863	100,580
			"	1864	180,790
			Pacific Mutual. (6 p. c. June)		
			Scrip of 1861.	1865	@
			"	1866	180,790
			Sun Mutual. (6 p. c. Nov.)		
			Scrip of 1862.	190,000	@
			"	1863	224,000
			"	1864	195,000
			"	1865	549,000
			Union. (6 p. c.)		
			Scrip of 1859.	102,440	98
			"	1860	180,650
			"	1861	177,390
			"	1862	130,180
			"	1863	153,480
			"	1864	125,670
			"	1865	185,540
			Limit.		73
			Limit \$500,000.		
			Washington Marine. (7 p. c.)		
			Scrip of 1863.	10,000	65
			"	1864	30,000
			"	1865	30,000
			Limit \$500,000.		

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.	1 20	2 25	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.		25	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.			Montana.	7 30	7 70
Beekman.			Mount Vernon.	30	50
Bennehoff Reserve.			National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run.	11 00	12 50	N. Y. York, Phila. and Baltimore Consol.	50	
Bergen Coal and Oil.	16		Noble & Delamater of Philadelphia.		
Black Creek.			Rock Oil.		
Blood Farm.			Northern Light.	1 25	1 50
Bradley Oil.		1 75	Oceanic.	53	56
Brevort.	12 50	13 00	Oil City Petroleum.		
Brooklyn.	94	95	Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 34	1 39
Buchanan Farm.			Pacific.		
California.			Palmer Petroleum.		
Cascade.			People's Petroleum.	50	
Central.	30 00	35 00	Phillips.		
Cherry Run Petrol'm.	24	26	Pit Hole Creek.	8 00	8 05
Clifton.	50		President.	2 00	2 50
Commercial.			Rawson Farm.		
Commonwealth.			Revenue.		
Consolidated of N. Y.			Ryd Farm.	96	97
De Kalb.			Sherman & Barns'dle.	50	
Dalzell.			Southard.		70
Devon Oil.			Standard Petroleum.		
Emp'e City Petrol'm.	45	56	Story & Mc Clintock.		
Enterprise.			Success.		
Everett Petroleum.			Tack Pet'r'm of N. Y.	32	— 85
Excelsior.	71	77	Talman.		
First National.	32	36	Tarr Farm.		
Fountain Petroleum.	1 25	1 75	Terragenta.	3 00	
Fulton Oil.			Titus Oil.		
Germany.	35	37	Titus Estate.		
G't Western Consol.	95	1 25	Union.		
Hammond.			United Pe't'r'm F'rms.	50	
Haydrick.	1 00	1 15	United States.	29 25	29 40
Haydrick Brothers.	28	44	United States Petroleum Candle.		
Hickory Farm.			Venango.		
High Gate.			Vesta.		
Home.			Watson Petroleum.	3 00	
Inexhaustible.	15	25	Webster.	1 05	1 10
Johnson's Fulton Oil.			W. Virg. Oil and Coal.	11	
Knickarbocker Pet'l'm.	17	18	Woods & Wright.		
Lib					

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Acapulco.....	10		C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama	10		Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	33		Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21		Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c)	5	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c)	*38		do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*25	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30		do French mail.....	30	60	do French mail	*25	
do French mail.....	*30	*60	do Brit. mail, via Southampton	33		do French mail	*27	*64
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21		do do Marseilles.....	39	45	Honduras.....	35	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5		Chili.....	34		Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30	China, Brit. mail via Southampton	45		do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	33		do do Marseilles.....	53		Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c)	*38	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45	do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55		do French mail	*30	*60
Argentine Republic, via England	45		do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72	do British mail, via England	25	49
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60	do French mail	30	60	Japan, British mail, via Southampton	45	
Ascension, via England	45		do by mail to San Fran, thence by private ship.....	3		do do via Marseilles	53	
Aspinwall	10		Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c)	*40		do French mail	30	60
Australia, British mail via St'hpntn	33		do French mail	*20	*60	Liberia, British mail	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45	do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail	*32		Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c)	*42	
do by private ship from New York or Boston	5		do open mail, via London, by Am. packet	21		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15	
do Fch. mail (St'h Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60	do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet	5		do French mail	*21	*42
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez	50	102	Costa Rica	10		Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail	*30	
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste	55		Cuba	10		do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid	28	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail	*30		Curacao via England	45		do Grand Duchy, French mail	*21	*42
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd	28		Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38cts)	*35		do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail	30	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail	*15		do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail	*20		do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail	*32	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail	*21	*47	do French mail	*27	*54	Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32	East Indies, open mail, via London, by American packt	21		Majorca and Minorca, British mail	33	
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts)	*30		do open mail, via London, by British packet	5		do do French mail	21	42
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15		do Prussia closed mail, via Triece	68		Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt	21	
do French mail	*21	*42	do (Lng. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste	36		do op. mail, via Brit. pkt	5	
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y.	5		by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez	40	72	do French mail	*30	*60
Batavia, British mail via Southampton	45		do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste	64		Martinique, via England	45	
do do do Marseilles	53		do French mail	30	60	Mauritius, British mail, via South'p'tn	33	
do French mail	30	60	Ecuador	34		do do via Marseilles	39	45
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail	*30		Falkland Islands, via England	33		do French mail	30	60
do do when prep'd	28		France	*15	*30	Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast)	34	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15		Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42	do to places excepted above	10	
do French mail	*21	*42	do Prussian closed mail	*30		Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail	*30	
Batavia, British mail via Southampton	45		do do do when prep'd	*28		do do when p'paid	28	
do do do Marseilles	53		do Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15		do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail	*21	*42
do French mail	30	60	Gambia, via England	33		Montevideo, via England	45	
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail	*30		Gaudaloupe, via England	45		do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux	30	60
do do when prep'd	28		Guatemala	10		Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15		German States, Prus. closed mail (if prep'd, 28c)	*30		do French mail	*21	*42
do French mail	*21	*42	do French mail	*21	*42	do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail	23	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet	21		do Bremen mail	*15		Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York	5	
do open mail, via London, by British packet	5		do (except Luxemburg) Hamburg mail	*15		Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by British packet	5		Gibraltar, French mail	21	42	do open mail, via Lon. by Amer. pkt	21	
do by French mail	*21	*42	do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt	24		do open mail, via Lon. by British pkt	5	
Beyrount Prussian closed mail, (if prep'd, 38cts)	*40		Great Britain and Ireland	*24		New Brunswick	*10	
do French mail	*30	*60	Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prep'd, 40c)	*42		Newfoundland	10	
Bogota, New Granada	18		do French mail	*30	*60	New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama)	18	
Bolivia	34		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*35		New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton	33	
Brazil, via England	45		do open mail, via London, by American pkt	21		do do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux			do open mail, via London, by British pkt	5		do do French mail	*30	*60
Bordeaux	*33	*66	Hamburg, by Hamb'g mail, direct from New York	*10		do do by mail to San Francisco	3	
Bremen, Prussian closed mail	*30		do Bremen mail	*15		New Zealand, British mail, via South-hampton	33	
do do do when prep'd	28		do Prussian closed mail	*30		do British mail, via Mars'l's	39	45
do Bremen mail	*10		do do do when prep'd	*28		do French mail	*30	*60
do Hamburg mail	*15		do French mail	*21	*42	Nicaragua, Pacific slope, via Panama	10	
do French mail	*21	*42	Hanover, Prussian closed mail	*30		do Gulf Coast of	34	
Brit. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m.	*10		do do when prep'd	28		Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c)	*46	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15		do French mail	*21	*42	do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*38	
Brit. Am. Prov., Prussian mail	*30		do do when prep'd	28		do French mail	*38	*66
do do when prep'd	28		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15		Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.		
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml.	*15		do Prussian closed mail	*30		Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c)	*30	
do French mail	*21	*42	do do do when prep'd	*28				
Buenos Ayres, via England	45		do French mail	*21	*42			
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux	30	60	Haiti, via England	45				
Canada	*10		Holland, French hmail	*21	*42			
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	do open mail, via London, by American pkt	21				
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton	45							
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles	53							
ape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37						
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60						

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*13		Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
do French mail.	*21 *42		By French mail, via Austria.	21	*42
Panama.	10		Turk's Island.	19	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.	45		Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.)	*42	
Peru.	22		do French mail.	*21 *42	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.	45		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*28	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.	53		Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.	30	60
do do French.	30 60		do British mail, via England.	45	
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.).	*37		Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.	33	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	*29		do British mail, via Marseilles.	39	45
do by French mail.	*30 *60		do French mail.	30	60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.	34		Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).	*30	
Portugal, British mail, via England.	33 45		do French mail.	*27 *54	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	30 42		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*15	
do by French mail, via Bohobia	21 42		Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.	45	
do do via Bord'x & Lis.	30 60		West Indies, British.	10	
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.	*30		do not British (except Cuba).	34	
do do do when prep.	28				
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail	*44				
do do French mail.	*27 *54				
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*28				
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).	*42				
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.).	*37				
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	*29				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.	8				
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).	*42				
do do French mail.	*21 *42				
do do Brem. or Ham. mail	*28				
Savoy, District of.	*15 *30				
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail	*30				
do do when pre.	28				
do by Bre. or Ham. mail	*15				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.	*30				
do do French mail.	*21 *42				
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.	*30				
do do do when pre.	28				
do by Bre. or Ham. mail	*15				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.	*25				
do French mail.	*27 *54				
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.).	*35				
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.	*47				
do do French mail.	*21 *42				
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.	21				
do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.	5				
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	22				
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.	45				
do do via Marseilles.	53				
do French mail.	30 60				
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.	21				
do do by British packet.	5				
do French mail.	21 42				
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.	30 42				
St. Thomas, by U.S. ptk., to Kingston, Jamaica.	18				
do via Havana.	34				
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).	*40				
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*33				
do French mail.	*33 *66				
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).	*40				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
Switzerland, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.	33 45				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				
do by Hamburg mail.	*19				
do French mail.	30 60				
do French mail.	*30 *60				
do French mail.	*35				
do French mail.	*21 *42				
do by Bremen mail.	*19				

TO MERCHANTS & BANKERS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1865.

We have just published, in neat cap form, 175 pages, a record book for all United States Bonds that may be bought and sold by Banks, Brokers and others. It contains blank spaces for entering the date of purchase, number, series, act under which bonds are issued, denomination, kind of bond, of whom bought, to whom sold, together with date of sale; thus furnishing a complete record of every bond that passes through your hands.

We furnish them free by mail on receipt of \$3 50, and shall be glad to have your order.

The books are used by nearly all the Banks here, and we are permitted to refer to the following, among others:

R. H. BADGER, Broker.
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Brokers.
JAS. BOYD & BROS., Brokers.
J. M. ADSIT, Banker.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers.
Yours respectfully,

J. R. WALSH & CO.,
News Agents and Booksellers,
Box 2,199. cor. Dearborn and Madison streets.

Banks and Bankers.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,

No. 33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y.

JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
863 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State 1/2 per cent discount.

Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at par.

Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$30 with 4 1/2 ct. disc't
do do do 100 4 1/2 do
do do do 1,000 4 1/2 do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent, one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so at market rates.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

The above is in reply to numerous inquiries for terms. Any further information by writing to the undersigned.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus,

J. U. ORVIS, President.
J. T. HILL, Cashier.
NEW YORK, July 22, 1865.

CULVER PENN & CO.,
BANKERS,
19 & 21 Nassau Street, New York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS
AND OTHERS,

And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
106 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired.

New York correspondent and referee,
MESSRS. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

Banks and Bankers.

.MORTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK,

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Bankers,COR. OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

A GENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 24 PINE STREET, WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

T H E T R A D E S M E N S NATIONAL BANK,

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000 RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

T H E N A T I O N A L P A R K B A N K OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL..... \$2,000,000 | SURPLUS..... \$1,200,000 This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1865.

A. G. GATELL, Pres't. } Capital, \$500,000
A. WHILLIDIN, V. Pres't. }

T H E C O R N E X C H A N G E N A T I O N A L B A N K , PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORHEY, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,

No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit to Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

Banking and Collecting Office of

J. NELSON LUCKEY,

243 BROADWAY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer by permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk., N. Y.; A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat. Shor. & Leath. Bk., N. Y.; W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y.; James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y.; S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bk., N. Y.; N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk., N. Y.; Hon. Geo. Odyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.; Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER,
President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
Vice-President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865..... 270,333

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1860. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

31 Pine Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... \$5,000,000
CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.05

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable Terms.

B. C. MORRIS, Pres.

W. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Dry Goods

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,
63 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.SEYMOUR & LACY,
Manufacturers of Ruches and
Nett Goods.

No. 63 READE STREET,
UP STAIRS,
NEW YORK

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,

Stores Nos. 87 and 88 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Oct. 17,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE

OF IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

ALSO,

HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS, GLOVES, &c.
Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF ST. ETIENNE AND BASILE RIBBONS, MILLINE,
RY. GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
notes, for all sums over \$100.

THURSDAY, Oct. 19,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
notes, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TA
LORING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.